THE BUILDER

A Journal for the Architect & Constructor

NOVEMBER 1, 1929. No. 4526

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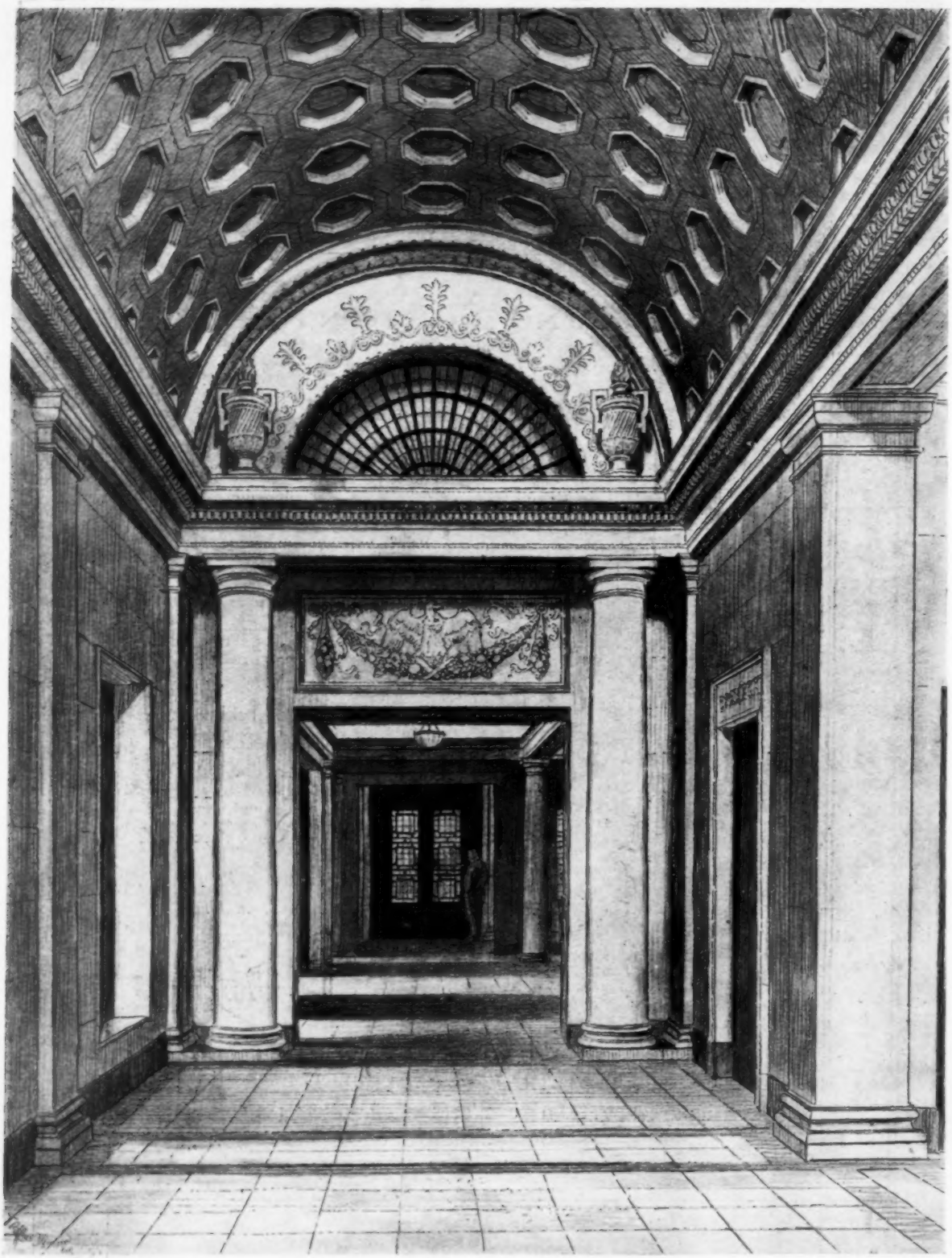
87TH YEAR



Royal Mail House, Leadenhall Street, E.C.: West Entrance, looking towards staircase.

SIR EDWIN COOPER, Architect.

THE BUILDER

A JOURNAL FOR THE ARCHITECT AND CONSTRUCTOR

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED "THE BRITISH ARCHITECT."

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OFFICE WORK.

IT is not often that the affairs of architecture occupy prominence in the daily Press, although other things of comparative triviality frequently provide material for a column in the centre page, or a leading article. A stranger to this planet might imagine from relative evidence that architecture is a matter of interest to the very few, and of no importance to the majority; and we might have to admit that the first premise is generally correct, if the second be entirely false. For there are few indeed who take anything like an intelligent interest in fine building, though everybody, without exception, is dependent upon right building, which approaches very closely a definition of architecture.

The rare appearance of this subject in the news column may, for that very reason, make a greater impress upon the attention of the public than if it represented a common ground of discussion; so that we may imagine that a reference in the daily Press to possible official activities in the Whitehall area may have caught the imagination of the public with some effect. We, within the profession, learned with some surprise that not only was it likely that a site, laid out many years ago in open competition by a privately practising architect, was to be dealt with by an official architects' department, without reference to the original scheme, but that this alternative scheme was already in course of development in Government offices. We do not know whether this assertion is founded on fact, fancy, or misunderstanding; but in the absence of official denial, we are forced to the conclusion that the news is substantially correct and to examine it as such.

To be quite fair, we know full well that any attempt to discredit the bureaucracy is certain of some measure of popularity. We have no wish to join the game, for it is a poor one, and played only with half a heart by those who indulge in it. But there are occasions when the most responsible must speak out, when institutions are threatened with abuse, and the case of the tendencies which seem to be governing the official architects' departments of the State provide a possible instance where a responsible journal must enter the lists.

Some weeks ago the activities of official architects provided the subject for our monthly debate. As is usual in such cases a great deal of sense was set down on either side, and the official architect was well defended. But there were points in the case against, which would be agreed by most citizens not directly interested in official careers. It is obvious justice to demand that official organisations must justify their existence by the economic standard, compared with the same results by private enterprise, and that any such comparison must be in exact parallel to be a true test of the situation. The architect has many things to set against the total of fees he has earned, and the net balance makes a sorry figure against the scale of charges which are often assumed by the layman to represent his net profits. He has first to set a value upon his own time; then the time of his assistants; his clerical staff; his rent, light, and heat; his travelling expenses, and those innumerable items of "out-of-pocket" which are so hard to define, and yet so necessary for his business, which the intimate social nature of his engagements demands. The official architect has equal calls upon the public purse, and it is obvious that the cost of the architectural administration of any publicly-produced job must include some parallel expense before it is possible to compare with the cost of a private architect's fees.

It is equally certain that a great deal of such items are either ignored in most official estimates, or buried in inter-departmental accounting. We believe that in most cases official reports regard the whole of Whitehall as rent free. How far stationery, drawing materials and instruments, printing and over-all clerical expenses, find their way into the costing of an official architect's department, it would take a competent accountant to discover. What is certain is that we have no means of assessing all the public expense which could be saved by the employment of private architects, and setting it off against the scale fees of an architect. We do not for one moment suggest a falsifying of the accounts, but merely call attention to the difficulty of analysing the public budget with any degree of accuracy or detail.

On this count alone, the business man might find a good case for employing the private architect in all but the routine jobs which call for the services of a permanent staff. But it is not our purpose to follow that line of reasoning, for we are not accountants, nor fond of exploring the misty realms of conjecture. We are more concerned with the general suspicion that in official circles labour is regarded as of less importance than it is in unofficial circles. Most of us know of cases where great official efforts have been cast aside with little or no comment or concern, when a similar loss of the fruits of labour would have spelt ruin to the private firm or individual. An architect will sometimes mildly speculate in his labour; it may be for a competition, or it may be for some private scheme with which he hopes to convince some private concern. But it is certain that where the risks of failure are great he does not engage an expensive staff to bring the scheme to fruition, but more often burns the midnight oil single-handed in a personal effort towards success. It may have been by some such means that Mr. Vincent Harris achieved success in that pre-war competition which many of us remember, though almost as a piece of ancient history. It is certainly not the case with the alternative scheme, which we learn has been quietly produced in the official office.

Surely it is remarkable that we who foot the bill should have no word to say for or against a system which apparently throws over the labour of a private architect, and the cost of it, and spends freely out of the public pocket to cover what must be much the same ground? Yet we are told that the last part has actually been achieved, or is at least near fruition, and that the first part is a likely sequel. We taxpayers have thus a gloomy prospect. We shall have in any case either to pay for the lost labour of a professional confrère, or for the lost labour of an official department. We are not likely to prefer the former, though cheaper, alternative. We have no wish to throw mud at our Civil Service, which is undoubtedly the best and most honourable in the world, but we do suggest that it is time that some limit was set upon its continual inroads into the field rightly to be held by private enterprise. In the architectural profession this trespassing is of first importance, for already the field of architectural practice is far narrower than it should be. We have a great bulk of building carried through each year without any architectural control whatever, much as it needs it. We see continually large commercial firms establishing their own architectural departments, and attempting to dispense with the broader outlook and experience of the practising architect. We see too frequently housing schemes completed under the supervision of minor officials; and post offices, telephone exchanges and even schools seldom find their way into the private office. Where is it all to end? Are we to draw the line, or are we to watch with equanimity the gradual supersession of the architect's practice? Surely we are at least morally bound, all the time we are encouraging and training our young men to enter the ranks of the profession, to keep open the field of free endeavour, and to resist the inertia that takes all events as inevitable.

NOTES

The Charing Cross Proposals. THE proposals put forward for the treatment of Charing Cross and its environment in such schemes as that suggested by Mr. John Murray to-day, and those by Messrs. D. B. Niven, Caroe and Muirhead, and Mr. Dann show in a very graphic way that there are other schemes than the official one, and, moreover, that these independent schemes suggest a far more satisfactory solution, and should in any case be thoroughly considered before we are committed.

The Romance of Architecture. WHAT is the romance of architecture? Does it lie in "cloud capped towers and gorgeous pinnacles," in the wondrous castles and monasteries of Central Europe growing out of the mountain as though a living growth from the earth, the marvellous temples and palaces of India, the gorgeous temples of China, the intricate beauties of the caves of Ajunta, the solemn structures in Africa, the buried luxuries of buildings at Pompeii, the refined austerity of Athens, the endless intricacies and beauties of Gothic Cathedrals, the fascination of old English houses, the Romanesque cathedrals, the ruins of Persepolis? Or is the romance revealed in our tunnellings into the bowels of the earth and rearing skyward colossal towers of modern homes of commerce? To those of romantic mind there is a great world of romance bound up with the architectural records of the world even if it be chiefly in the lives of men and women whose doings through the ages have created that life. The student of architecture who is gifted with a catholic spirit finds beauty and interest in all varieties of building which have ever been created, and for him there is an infinity of appeal in the work which has come down to us through the procession of the ages. For him there is no simple division of things into Classic or Gothic into Romanesque or Indian, with the palaces of the rich or the homes of the poor. To such a one the pleasures and interest of architecture are endless. But to those whose thoughts are wholly practical it is possible that their feeling of romance would be satisfied by the wonders of modern construction and for these we can well believe the summary of the "Romance of Architecture" by Sir Banister Fletcher carries little appeal.

"The Mermaid."
By MISS DORIS M. FLINN.

A Comparative Method. SIR BANISTER in this little pamphlet centres our thoughts round the developments and wonders of buildings devoted to religious use, and it is full of interest and suggestion, though, of course, a world of suggestion lies outside it in such records as the oldest civilisation, such as are found in China. We have always felt that those who would wish to have a wide grasp of the world's affairs as reflected in its buildings would like to see something done in the able comparative method initiated by Sir Banister in his well-known text-book. But to be of the greatest benefit it would have to be something between the text-book summary and the scholarly books which have appeared in various phases of architecture. Shorn of everything but the most vital detail it would present the long kaleidoscope of the ages in such a way that we might realise more fully than we have yet done what led to the creation of those records of life which architecture has created. We might be the wiser and the happier for it, so perhaps we may suggest that when the cares of high office are at an end the author of the "Romance of Architecture" should again take his pen and supply what we have suggested.

Holiday Sketches. AN interesting exhibition of holiday sketches by members of the Architectural Association is now open in Bedford-square. The holiday character is perhaps indicated specially by the preponderance of subjects having little to do with architecture, as we note in the two charming sketches by Mr. A. B. Yeates, the admirable study of an ilex tree by Mr. H. H. Wigglesworth, and the delightful little pastel study of colour at Pontresina by Mr. D. B. Niven.

Norwich Improvements. WE read in a recent issue of the *Eastern Evening News* of proposed improvements for Norwich. Whilst it is all to the good that the old St. Stephen's-street should not be pulled down, we cannot imagine that a new street from the top of St. Stephen's leading through Brigg-street to The Walk, would not bring about a traffic *impasse* in The Walk, and consequently in London-street. Surely a better way would be to continue the broad new street through to the upper side of the market. This would not only relieve the traffic congestion of The Walk, but afford a fitting approach to the proposed new town hall. Surely it must be apparent that a new town hall without a worthy approach will be an anomaly.

A Door Knocker.
By MISS DORIS M. FLINN.

Birmingham Civic Society. THE Birmingham Civic Society is continuing its good work, and one of the items of interest in the last issued report which we have just received is the attempt to preserve the old Northfield Rectory. This is another gratifying effort to preserve all that is possible of our old-time surroundings and buildings. Further interesting work at Aston Park is also foreshadowed.

Commissions by Post. WE are told in a circular letter which lies before us that the sender of it is an architect who has a considerable variety of designs to offer, and also promises that the designs are very good. The architect is evidently untroubled by any trade union distinctions, as no letters appear after his name. One has to take for granted his own statement that he has something attractive to offer. There is no suggestion as to the cost of his services. This may be styled unprofessional conduct, but those who will be attracted by such a circular must have a full measure of hope and trust. One would like to know what amount of business success follows the issue of such a circular, and whether the subscription to societies is an expense which can be quite safely avoided. But we have just been asked: "Is the value of good planning and artistic design as likely to be obtained from the great

majority of those who hope to obtain a register of qualification as from the sender of this pamphlet ? " We may at least hope so.

The Art of Sculpture. SCULPTURE is a difficult art, and of those who engage in it few arrive at any measure of real distinction. Even where this distinction is achieved the reward comes slowly and is probably much less in value than can be secured in other forms of artistic endeavour. Yet the really able sculptural instinct leads many who possess it to overlook the opportunities to do much which would benefit them and incidentally thousands of their fellow-creatures. Who does not know the hopeless quest of looking for some dainty and refined object of real artistic merit to bestow as a simple gift for friends ? Our shops and stores are crowded with so-called ornamental articles for such a purpose, but it is rare indeed that one can select anything of definite charm out of the mass of rubbish which is laid out in profusion for the public.

A Mission for Sculpture. IN a charming little exhibition at Bristol recently there was to be seen the work of an exceptionally gifted artist, Miss Doris Flinn, which gives points to our remarks above, for if this lady could see her way to produce objects of art like the Mermaid in white porcelain, which we here illustrate, there should surely be a very great demand for her work. The door-knocker in metal which we also illustrate is a very vigorous and telling piece of work, contrasting with the dainty elegance of the Mermaid, in which the gracefulness of the whole outline is as attractive as anything we have seen, and a tender modelling which is quite delightful. Much might be said of the variety and quality of Miss Flinn's other works, portrait and ideal busts, masks and garden ornaments, but the outstanding fact to us lies in the revolution which might be effected in our decorative objects by an enterprising firm that would encourage the production of beautifully designed and modelled objects which would provide the public with something really worth buying.

Tar and Feathers. THE habit, for such it seems to have become, of tarring and feathering works of art that do not meet with popular approval might have something to be said for it if the perpetrators were endowed with any kind of wisdom in selecting objects for attack. Our towns and countryside are defiled in all directions with hoardings and signs that offend the eye, and while we should not advocate such measures, we can imagine that a population with æsthetic insight might revolt actively against these eyesores. But there can be no kind of excuse for tampering with works of art that are the outcome of serious thought and intention, even though we may not understand their import. Possibly the optimist may regard it as a hopeful sign that public interest in art seems to be awakening and may be capable of being diverted into proper channels even though that interest at present takes the form of tar and green paint.

The Artistic Interests of Chichester. CHICHESTER intends before long to follow the example set by Winchester, Oxford and Canterbury, and to apply for powers to protect its special artistic, architectural and historic interests. Up to the present, we are informed, Chichester has been somewhat suspicious of both regional and town planning, and declined to co-operate in the regional planning scheme for West Sussex. But since the appointment of Dr. G. K. Bell as Bishop of Chichester, local interest in planning has been considerably intensified. Dr. Bell was, of course, until recently Dean of Canterbury, and for the last ten years has taken a very active part on the Advisory Committee for the future planning of East Kent. He recently pointed out to a well-attended meeting at Chichester that West Sussex had far fewer difficulties to face than East Kent, but that it was conceivable that owing to the advent of electric power, West Sussex might develop into an industrial centre. It was far wiser, therefore, to take the present opportunity of planning for future growth while they had the power and had no industrial magnates to compensate.

Reconstruction of the Savoy Theatre, Strand, W.C. : Lounge.

MR. SYDNEY TUGWELL, F.R.I.B.A., Architect. MR. BASIL IONIDES, Architect for Decorations.

GENERAL NEWS

Professional Announcement.

Mr. P. Cummings, A.R.I.B.A., architect and surveyor, has removed from 51, King-street to 27, King-street West, Manchester. The telephone number remains unchanged—Central 2659.

Southend General Hospital.

The tender of Messrs. J. C. Gray, of Coventry, has been accepted by the Hospital Committee for the erection of a new hospital at Southend-on-Sea. The tender price is £121,000. Messrs. Adams, Holden and Pearson, FF.R.I.B.A., 9, Knightsbridge, S.W.1, have prepared the plans.

City Guilds Advisory Committee.

Mr. Louis Jacob, A.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., has been elected chairman of the Advisory Committee on Carpentry and Joinery in connection with the Department of Technology of the City and Guilds of London Institute.

The R.I.B.A. London Architecture Medal.

The R.I.B.A. Medal and Diploma for a London building completed between 1926 and 1928 will be presented to Messrs. Easton and Robertson, FF.R.I.B.A., for the Royal Horticultural Society's new hall, Greycoat-street, Westminster, at the general meeting of the R.I.B.A., to be held on January 6, and not at the inaugural meeting to be held on November 4, as previously announced.

New Schools, Lancashire.

The extensions to the Lancaster Royal Grammar School are now completed, and the buildings will be formally opened on November 5 by Viscount Burnham, G.C.M.G., C.H. The new grammar school at Urmston will be opened on October 31 by the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, P.C., K.T. On both occasions the opening ceremony will be performed with a gold key, which will be presented by the county architect, Mr. Stephen Wilkinson, A.F.C., A.R.I.B.A.

Proposed Town Hall, Southwark.

At a cost which may ultimately amount to £200,000, Southwark Borough Council has decided to provide a new Town Hall in Walworth-road, S.E. The building used at present for the purposes of municipal administration was erected in 1865 as a vestry hall for the parish of St. Mary, Newington, but the staff has since outgrown its accommodation. The council has included in its scheme the demolition of the Central Public Library and Cuming Museum, adjoining the Town Hall in Walworth-road, and their rebuilding in an adjoining thoroughfare to provide an additional site for the new Town Hall. This, however, cannot be undertaken without Parliamentary sanction. The council has consequently invited the London County Council to secure provisions in its next General Powers Bill to empower it to change the location of the library and museum, to rebuild and extend the Town Hall, and to acquire land for the purpose.

Charing Cross Bridge.

In connection with this scheme, the Improvements Committee of the L.C.C. on Tuesday recommended that Mr. Frederick Palmer, of Messrs. Rendel, Palmer and Tritton, should be associated with the Council's own engineer, and that Mr. Basil Mott, of Messrs. Mott, Hay and Anderson, should be retained in a consulting capacity. They stated that the Council's own engineer and Mr Palmer would have to work in the closest association, and with that object Mr. Palmer would establish and maintain a joint office, the staff of which would be paid by him, but would be selected and supervised jointly. The cost of the resident engineer and the staff under him employed on the spot in supervision of contractors would be paid for by the Council. The fees to be paid to Mr. Palmer, which included those of the consulting engineer, would be as follows:—"Five per cent. on the first £1,000,000 and 4½ per cent. on the remainder of the total cost of the engineering works in connection with the scheme, excluding (1) the sum to be paid by the Council to the Southern Railway Company pursuant to Clause 4 of the agreement approved by the Council on July 30, 1929, and (2) rehousing work; and 2 per cent. on the sum referred to in the foregoing clause (1) excluding the estimated cost of the rebuilding of the Charing Cross Station Hotel except in so far as any foundations to the hotel may be part of the engineering structure which the Southern Railway Company or the Council will have to provide for the purposes of the new railway station and roadways fronting thereon." The Committee stated that the total cost of the arrangement might be put roughly at from £180,000 to £200,000.

CORRESPONDENCE

[While we are glad to publish letters on professional and other matters of interest to our readers, it must be understood that we do not necessarily endorse the remarks of correspondents, who will oblige us if they will express their views as briefly as possible.

Slum Clearance.

SIR,—Mr. Hicks has answered my short article in a long letter, written with a restraint and good temper for which I thank him. Mr. Hicks's policy is to sweep away everything—rules, regulations, houses, factories, industrial establishments, and all that belongs to them—and start from a *tabulâ rasâ*. Mine is to destroy only what must be destroyed and to improve what can be improved. In spite of the uncompromising proposals of his article in *The Labour Magazine*, Mr. Hicks, when he comes to think them out, admits that evolution has been working, and is still working, in the improvement of our industrial areas, and that this natural, sure and careful process is actually doing its beneficent work.

As to slum clearance, nothing can justify the retention of such property as that described by Mr. Hicks. But to say that all slum property is in that condition or that all reconditioning done hitherto is merely a dishonest sham is an exaggeration. Statistics show that reconditioning has been done and is being done on a very large scale, and, although far too much of it is unsatisfactory and never could be anything but unsatisfactory, more than enough is left to show that total destruction would have been nothing better than wanton waste, which neither this nor any country could afford.

Mr. Hicks says nothing as to the dreadful question of the "residuum." Perhaps he is wise, for it offers a perplexity ruinous to the simplicity of his doctrine. You may sweep away a factory and establish it elsewhere; you may sweep away a slum and rebuild it; but it is not so easy to sweep away the evil from the hearts of men and give them new hearts or to change their characters. Original sin and hereditary taint will hardly be conjured by "coloured posters advertising the health and other advantages of getting away from the slums." Time only will diminish the residuum and resolve the difficulties inherent to it; in the meantime, there is plenty to do in providing decent lodging and surroundings for those to whom they are due and who can appreciate them.

The "sweep-it-away" policy, ignoring all difficulties, is the easiest of all to enounce, captivating in its simplicity and thoroughness; but in working it out, troubles rear their heads in all directions. Tolstoi, whom none can accuse of that timidity which Mr. Hicks attributes to me, once wrote some words on short cuts to Utopia.

"A thick straight line on the map.
Yes! That's your road!
We took it, and found the map showed
Not the fatal ravine deep and broad."

Years before the Revolution Russian soldiers loved these words and used them as a soldier's song; they felt their truth then; they know it now.

J. E. DROWER.

Interesting Episodes.

SIR,—I hold no brief for conduct such as described by a correspondent in your issue for October 18, but many architects who have more or less made a success of it can have no conception of the straits to which some of their professional brethren are sometimes reduced in our small towns. There recently died an old friend of mine who, from the point of view of all-round ability, was quite a good architect. But such is the competition from works draughtsmen and the like that, in the town of which I write, fees instead of being £6 per cent. are scarcely as many shillings. My friend, to keep the wolf from the door, got appointed as shops inspector as a part-time employment, and ultimately died of semi-starvation.

It is high time that the Ministry of Health laid down an adequate scale of salaries for sanitary inspectors, road surveyors, and the like, and stipulations as to full-time service. As it is, in some rural areas they are shockingly underpaid, and temptation is proportionately severe. I know more than one architect who would be glad to take up sanitary inspecting as a part-time occupation.

HONORES MUTANT MORES.

MEETINGS

MONDAY, *November* 4.

Royal Institute of British Architects. Inaugural Address by the President, Sir Banister Fletcher. 8.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, *November* 5.

League of Arts. Dr. Dearmer on "Byzantine and Byzantinesque Art: Early Eastern Architecture, The Dome."

WEDNESDAY, *November* 6.

L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Crafts. Sir Banister Fletcher, P.R.I.B.A., on "Greek Architecture (3C00-146 B.C.). (1) First or Early Period. Architectural character. Tombs. Palaces." 6 p.m.

Institution of Sanitary Engineers. Annual Dinner. At the Holborn Restaurant. 7 p.m.

Reading and District Building Trades Employers' Association. Mr. E. H. Boulton on "Causes and Prevention of Dry Rot." At the Masonic Hall, Greyfriars-road, Reading. 6.30 p.m.

Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers. Mr. R. Grierson on "Electric Warming with special reference to Low-temperature Panel Systems." At 20, Hart-street, W.C.1. 7 p.m.

Liverpool Architectural Society. First Special General Meeting. 6 p.m.

Royal Society of Arts. Inaugural Meeting. 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, *November* 7.

L.C.C. Lectures. Sir Charles Allom on "Restoration of an Ancient Castle to Modern Use." At the Geffrye Museum, E.2. 7.30 p.m.

Southern Counties Federation of Building Trades Employers. Organising Conference and Luncheon. At Imperial Hotel, Russell-square, W.C.1, followed by a visit to the Olympia Extension.

Victoria and Albert Museum. Sir Lawrence Weaver on "English Lead Work." 5.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, *November* 8.

Illuminating Engineering Society. Messrs. W. H. Villiers and S. G. Double on "Modern Incandescent Lighting in Kinema Studios." 7 p.m.

COMPETITION NEWS

Proposed Art Gallery and Library, Huddersfield.

The West Yorkshire Society of Architects have requested the Public Libraries and Art Gallery Committee to invite competitive designs for proposed new free library and art gallery, which is to be erected on the site of the Cloth Hall.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

ON Monday, at 34, Bedford-square, the Architectural Association held its first ordinary general meeting for this session. Mr. A. B. Knapp-Fisher, F.R.I.B.A., was in the chair. A vote of condolence was passed with the relatives of the late Messrs. M. Price, E. E. Fetch, J. K. Hunter, W. T. Gargery and A. Paull. One hundred nominations, six elections and four reinstatements were all agreed to. A vacancy having arisen on the Council, the Chairman announced that Mr. Robert Atkinson had been asked by the Council to fill it. The Chairman then called on the President (Mr. F. Winton Newman, F.R.I.B.A.) to give his inaugural address on "Things in General and the Architectural Association in Particular."

The President said that perhaps more than at any previous period of our architectural history the tendency now was to endeavour to solve to-day's problems in the light of to-day, with little thought of yesterday, and this spirit of the times spoke much for the independence and mental vigour of our generation. To-day the Association had the responsibility of giving the largest number of students it had ever had—over 270—the most proper training to fit them to become architects in the best sense of the word, and the position was vastly different from what it had been twenty years ago. Then the greatest criticism levelled against the Association's training was that it was little more than a poor imitation of the training an average pupil received in the office of an average architect. The outlook had been too domestic; the tackling of such problems as were laid down in the school programmes of to-day would have seemed an impossibility. Such criticisms had been largely justified, but there was no doubt the quiet, restrained influences had played no little part in producing the sound qualities evident in the smaller buildings and the domestic work of to-day. Moreover, it was to be remembered that the whole scheme of architectural education was then in its infancy, and it was hardly realised that the day school system, started in 1901 with six students, would develop in such a manner as to result in the now almost complete closing down of articled pupilage in our great towns. A constant change of premises had attended the growth of the Association, and at the present time, even with No. 28, it had little more than space enough for immediate needs.

He had been struck with the many and varied interests of twenty years ago, and with the amazing enthusiasm that had kept them alive. Some of the interests of those days had faded away or been absorbed in the school. There had been a change of outlook, and for this there had been many reasons. First and foremost was the War, and, resulting from that, the dissent of the present generation from the unquestioned formulas of pre-War days, and its tendency, already mentioned, to endeavour to solve its own problems and create its own standards of fitness and beauty, irrespective of tradition and precedent, with the natural sequence that knowledge of what had been done in the past did not make the same appeal as an essential part of the equipment of an architect. A contributory cause for the decline in some of the interests of twenty years ago was the enormous increase in the publication of books, photographs and journals of all kinds, covering every phase of architectural work and opinion, and resulting in a corresponding decrease in the necessity of making individual effort to acquire information.

As to general meetings and discussions, perhaps Omar Khayyám expressed the mood of to-day: "Myself when young did eagerly frequent doctor and saint, and heard great argument about it and about— but evermore came out by that same door wherein I went." Why discuss taste or style when function stark and cold filled the air? Why discuss beauty when fitness brought with it no effort of their own? Why discuss traditions and precedents which had nothing to do with the needs of to-day? Why discuss sentiment, romance or the great decorative crafts, or even the homely crafts, for were not they touched with human frailty, and only blocking the road to the greater mechanical developments of our time? Why discuss qualities of brick, stone or marble when their day was done, for was not this the concrete age, and with it might they not span the Seven Seas or reach the stars? Why discuss the merits of Greek sculpture when primitive form wrenched from the dim past was crashing through standards of beauty built up through a thousand years? Why discuss painting in relation to realities when colour was rioting through mazes of emotion in the endeavour to express attitudes of mind?

It was to be recognised that a definite effort was being made to meet the wants of to-day on a structural basis rather than on capricious aesthetic lines irrespective of suitability. To-day's needs differed vastly from those of our forefathers, and must to a great extent force their own expression. But the control of such expression still rested with the architect, and he (the speaker) fully believed that in the exercise of that control architects could not afford to ignore tradition, precedent or historical knowledge. Fitness for purpose loomed large to-day as though it were something new or rediscovered. But why should it? Such fitness was akin to truth, and to rank truth as a special virtue hitherto unreached was to put a low standard on architectural morality. Fitness must be a great underlying practical condition on which all constructors worked. Assuming sound material and sound construction, a strict mechanical compliance with fitness might produce great things; but alone it could not produce great architecture. Architectural expression meant something more than mere mechanical expression of fitness and construction, and it was this expression which had been, and no doubt would continue to be, the battle ground for wordy warfare on the value of precedent and the use or elimination of traditional forms. Elimination might be the height of genius, but it might be poverty; and if an affected poverty it was just as much an architectural falsehood as an affectation of riches. At the moment the pendulum was swinging towards elimination, towards leaving form and mass coordinated by purpose, fitness of materials and sound construction to do their work alone; and as the result, modernist architecture had a certain stark mechanical grimness. Wholly functional architectural expression offered a dreary vista: but even function might wear a wedding garment, and fitness a robe of gold.

Mr. Guy Dawber, proposing a vote of thanks to the President, said he looked back with the greatest pleasure to the night, twenty-five years ago, when he had himself delivered the Presidential address on the first occasion when the Association occupied their new premises in Tufton-street. On that occasion he had ventured to say that the Association's school would be the pioneer school of England and would render the greatest service to the profession. He thought he had been a very good prophet. Comparing the work of to-day with that of from 25 to 40 years ago, tradition, precedent and historical research all seemed to have been swept away to the limbo of the past. Stark realism and mechanical precision had taken their place. He could not help thinking the swing of the pendulum had gone rather too far. Architecture was an absorbing profession, but it was a close one—a profession for the profession—because the public to-day were absolutely indifferent to architecture. Certain organs of the Press had taken up the claims of architecture in recent years, and one could hardly take up a newspaper now without finding some reference to it, but the great body of the public was still untouched.

Mr. R. Y. Goodden (Chairman of the Students' Committee) seconded the vote of thanks.

Mr. Oswald P. Milne said that to develop from six students in 1901 to nearly three hundred to-day was a very great achievement. A great debt of thanks and gratitude was due to those really altruistic people who had started this form of education. He was sorry there were so very few students present to hear the address; it was to be desired that students should attend these meetings so that youth and wisdom could talk and discuss together.

Mr. Arthur Keen said he discovered in the address a distinct protest against the materialism and the spirit of appeal to mere fitness and economy which seemed to be characteristic of the present age. He had come to say a few words of congratulation to an old friend. Years ago Mr. Winton Newman had been in the same office as himself, and he had had ample opportunities of knowing him. He (the speaker) had then thought Mr. Winton Newman would not fail to come into the front rank, and so it had proved.

Mr. W. H. Ansell having offered his congratulations to the new President, and Mr. W. G. Newton having contributed a few remarks to the discussion, Mr. L. F. Irwin (Melbourne) said after spending nearly a year in America and Europe he felt that of all countries England undoubtedly did express its tradition in its present architecture more than any other country he had visited. It did not seem to him there was very much danger here of becoming too modernistic. Some of the American schools were very fine, but they were realising they must reconstruct. For one thing they were giving the student too much work; it was impossible to keep up with it all. In Melbourne they had a school with about 120 students. It was the largest in Australia, and it was interesting to note that practically the whole of its staff had been trained in England or were directly the outcome of those who had been trained in the A.A. school.

Mr. Howard M. Robertson said, in discussing the present generation, one thing was apt to be passed over, and that was that the young architects of to-day definitely knew what they wanted—they had definite ideals. The young architect of the past generation had uncertain aims, and therefore had been obliged to fall back on revivals and reminiscences. The present stage was healthier and its starkness was merely a passing phase. Moreover, he did not think latterly that present-day architecture had been so stark as it was the habit to assume. One had only to look at buildings being put up abroad and here to see that decoration, and of a particularly modern kind, was coming into its own again. Sculptors and craftsmen of all kinds were busy. The future was hopeful.

The vote of thanks was heartily accorded, and the President having thanked the meeting, the proceedings terminated.

THE MODERN PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPER BUILDING—II

BY L. W. THORNTON WHITE.

PLAN.

THE two principal divisions of a newspaper building, previously referred to, the editorial group and the works group, are best further subdivided for the simplicity of planning, into (a) Commercial Department; (b) Editorial Department; (c) Composing Department; (d) Process Department; (e) Stereotype Foundry; (f) Printing Department; and (g) Publishing Department.

The Commercial Department.

A spacious principal entrance lobby planned to embrace more than one pair of double doors, or revolving doors, is very desirable: a porter's room and a small public telephone lobby are essential. The public hall, a link between internal organisation and the general public, is usually regarded by proprietors as warranting something of a monumental treatment. An atmosphere of confidence and solidity, efficiency and service, prosperity and generosity must be created. With these objects in view the public hall must be planned to avoid all suggestion of congestion. Three main counters are required: for the receipt of advertisements, for the distribution of replies to small advertisements, and for the clerical transactions of the publishing department. In addition to the working counter space the hall should have one or two racks containing recent copies of the newspaper, directories, etc., for public reference; a reading table and chairs; and desks for the writing of small advertisements. The principal staircase and lifts must be under the control of the porter or staff, but readily available to those members of the public having *bona-fide* business to transact with, say, the editorial department.

To enhance the monumental effect, the general offices are best planned in conjunction with the public hall, subdivision into smaller rooms for the book-keepers, accountants, cashier, advertisement manager, canvassers, typists, etc., being provided by panelled screens, some 7 ft. high. Separate cloakroom and lavatory accommodation is, of course, necessary for the commercial department, and ample storage accommodation for stationery and letter files should be provided. Rooms for special purposes, a strong room for the cashier, a process block store for the advertisement manager, etc., will be required. Special local conditions may need additional accommodation to be provided in conjunction with the commercial department, such as a waiting room for country visitors if the building is in a scattered agricultural area, or an office for theatre and travel information if the newspaper undertakes business of this nature. It need scarcely be added that this department should be approached from a principal street, and, to be as open as possible to the public, is best planned on the ground floor.

The Editorial Department.

The heart of a newspaper organisation, the editorial department, must be planned to occupy a strategic position in the entire building. It is perhaps best arranged on the first floor, easily accessible from the public space of the commercial department, but zealously guarded against approach by the inconsiderate citizen. Four principal rooms will be required, within easy and rapid communication, for the editor, assistant editor, sub-editors, and leader writers. They may conveniently be planned around a small central lobby, and it is an advantage if they can be arranged to overlook a principal thoroughfare, thereby keeping in constant touch with the character of the town supplied with news.

Adjacent to the sub-editors' room and preferably with a communicating doorway, a small room for telegraph instruments and telegraph clerks is required. The modern "Creed" telegraph system is extremely economical of space, and as electrical energy for the instruments is now generally obtained from the mains, the messy battery-room of older newspaper buildings will not be required. A room rather larger than the telegraph room is necessary to accommodate telephones, and the exact position of this room on plan varies considerably with different organisations. The decision whether it be planned in conjunction with the sub-editors or the reporters is a matter for the newspaper's directors. An interview room, in which visitors to the editorial department may be seen, is a necessary luxury. Newspaper organisations publishing special weekly or sports editions, or reserving a large portion of the daily edition to some specialised subject, will stand in need of additional rooms, allotted to "weekly" editor, "financial" editor, "sports" editor, or similar designation.

A large room is required for the use of reporters, approached by a secondary staircase and side or back entrance. It should be easily accessible to the editorial rooms, but not approached past them. Should the size of the reporting staff warrant their provision, a small room for the head reporter and a room in which visitors to the department could be interviewed, may be introduced.

A suite of private rooms for the use of active directors of the newspaper is generally preferred to be planned in conjunction with the editorial department, though it is sometimes planned near the commercial department. A board room is usually required, with private lavatory accommodation, and a room possibly for the secretary to the directors.

A very much appreciated luxury to be planned with the editorial department is a small room fitted with glass-covered book shelves and a small central table at which notes may be taken—a library. Copies of each paper issued are carefully preserved by every newspaper having the least self-respect, and a good-sized room must be available to hold the necessarily large files.

The Composing Department.

The most important room of this department is, of course, the linotype room. It is of necessity a large room and is best planned in conjunction with, and preferably over, the machine room housing the printing presses. Linotype operators, by the very nature of their work, demand a high standard of working comfort and efficiency. Top-lighting of their room is highly desirable, and should be from the north to exclude direct sun rays. "Top-rear" as the main source of light, with secondary side lighting, is permissible. The number of machines to be provided for depends, of course, on the sales of the newspaper. Their planning requires careful consideration, especially if they are to be driven by a common shaft running along the rear of the machines or under the floor beneath them. More efficient organisations use separate electric motors to each machine, a method allowing greater freedom in planning. Having determined the floor area required by the linotype machines, accommodation for the remaining equipment is required, and as a general guide the whole linotype room should have a floor area of from two-and-a-half to three times that occupied by the actual machines. The greater part of this additional space is taken up by the "make-up" tables and trollies upon which the pages are composed, the exact number of tables depending upon the number of issues of the newspaper and whether a weekly or special edition is published, requiring its own complement of make-up space. Cases and tables for the hand-setting of advertisements, etc., are required, and positions arranged for proof-taking presses. One or two small printing presses are also certain to be required in conjunction with the odd general printing necessary to most newspapers.

A key position in the linotype room is required for the foreman compositor, whose office enclosure should be so planned that copy from the editorial department may be readily delivered there, without the necessity for a long tour between linotype machines and make-up benches. A small annexe is required for the use of proof-readers, though it is more efficient to provide each reader with a separate compartment. A special cloakroom, fitted with steel lockers, is preferable for the linotype staff, though their lavatory may be common with that of the printing department.

Metal used in forming type slugs and waste from the linotype machines is recast into ingots for reuse. This is frequently done in the stereotype foundry, but some organisations prefer that it should be done in a special room adjacent to the linotype room. The first stages of the stereotype process are best executed in the linotype room, obviating the necessity of transporting heavy pages of loose type to the foundry. Space will therefore be required for the storage of paper "flong," for the mangle taking impressions of each page and for the drying ovens. Access from linotype room by goods lift to machine room and foundry is most necessary, especially if the metal for the linotype machines is recast in the foundry, and a separate "works" staircase and entrance must, of course, be provided.

Efficient ventilation is important. Deadly fumes from the lead are continually being exhaled from the metal pot on each machine, and ordinary systems of ventilation changing the air of the room, say, six times an hour are quite unsatisfactory. The only efficient method, though the most costly, is to enclose the fumes at their source, and lead them directly into the outer air, by means of hoods over the metal pots and metal ducts leading into a main duct connected to an extract fan. Special precautions are necessary that no condensed moisture, descending the ducts, finds its way into the molten metal.

The Process Department.

The department dealing with the preparation of zinc blocks for the illustrated portion of the newspaper is best planned in an isolated position. The presence of penetrating fumes from the acid baths, in machine rooms and offices must be carefully guarded against. Two main rooms are required, a photograph room and the process room proper, the latter approached only through the former, as a further precaution against the escape of fumes. The photograph room to house a camera must be some 15 ft. long and 7 ft. wide, and be amply supplied with storage cupboards, racks and washing sinks, etc. Entered from the photograph room, three or four small dark rooms, fitted with sink, etc., are required for the development of negatives and proofs.

Rather larger than the photograph room, the process room is required to accommodate the mechanically-agitated etching baths "developing" the plates into printable blocks. Routing machine, rotary saw, working benches, a large sink, and an ample cold water supply are necessary for the preparation of the blocks. Entered from the process room, a small acid store, with a small sink, is required, together with a small drying room when a large amount of illustrated matter is published. Where the newspaper retains the full-time services of an artist and cartoonist, a small well-lighted room may well be provided for him near the process rooms.

The Stereotype Foundry.

Former practice has almost universally provided the foundry as an annexe to the machine room, without any disconnecting

wall—virtually planned as one room—but modern opinion appears to favour a separate room for the foundry, connected by large doors to the machine room. The principal fitment of the foundry, requiring careful consideration, is the autoplate machine, which has superseded older methods of hand-casting. In addition to its own considerable weight, its metal pot carries an average of 7½ tons of stereo metal. A flue of generous size, firebrick lined, is required from the furnace, which may burn coal, oil, or gas fuel, the two former requiring storage accommodation nearby. A water-cooling system for the cast plates is generally adopted, and requires a large capacity tank (about 1,500 gallons) with a minimum head of water of 35 ft., in addition to a sump tank below the stereotype foundry floor, in order that an economical natural circulation can be maintained. Space must be provided in the foundry for an autoshaver, or machine which bores the cast plates exactly to fit the printing rollers. Some working bench space is also desirable for any hand-trimming of the plates which may be required, and space must be available for the matrix drying oven if this is to be accommodated in the foundry instead of in the linotype room.

The Printing Department

The great size and weight of the printing presses exercise a dominating influence over both plan and elevation. A four-deck press of modern type is capable of printing 60,000 newspapers, of from four to twelve pages each, in one hour, and the overall net sizes of such a machine are 30 ft. long, 16 ft. high to the top of reel hoist, and 10 ft. 6 in. wide across the main platform. In addition to the height of 16 ft. a minimum depth of 6 ft. is required in pits below the machine room floor. A minimum clearance of 6 ft. at either end of the machine and a clear head room of 2 ft. over them, gives a minimum width of machine room of 42 ft., and a minimum height of 18 ft., exclusive of pits. The length depends, of course, on the number of machines to be accommodated, but in an average-sized building four may be initially installed and space provided for two additional machines. Ample room must also be available for any smaller machine the newspaper desires to instal, such as a contents bill press. The main electric lighting and power switchboards are of considerable size, and require special planning in the machine room or in a separate compartment.

The printing machines have an enormous appetite for paper, and in the majority of cases the huge reels are delivered to the premises daily. For the efficient handling of these reels a door opening direct from the machine room on to a side or back street, or private delivery yard, is most essential, a runway system connecting the doorway direct to the paper magazines of the machines at one handling.

Generous storage space must be provided for an emergency supply of paper. If the storage is in the basement, an electric goods lift is necessary in such a position that it may receive paper for storage from the street or yard and deliver it readily to the magazine ends of the printing presses. The lift may with great advantage be extended up to the linotype room level. Storage space is necessary for the ink as well as for the paper. A necessary annexe to the machine room is a workshop, fitted up with benches, lathes, etc., planned with an engineer's store for spare parts—kept under lock and key. A provincial newspaper usually takes great and just pride in its machine room, and an inspection gallery around or across a portion of the room is desirable, not only for supervision purposes, but as a vantage point from which visitors may inspect the machines at work.

The composing, process, stereotype and printing departments are usually under the supervision of a works manager, who requires a suitable room. Probably the best place for it is in a mezzanine between the machine room and the linotype room, in which position it may open on to the supervision gallery. Further to simplify supervision, windows from the works manager's office could overlook the machine room, stereotype foundry and, if he supervises that department, the publishing room.

The Publishing Department.

The publishing department is best planned immediately adjacent to the machine room, next the delivery end of the printing presses. It should have ample counter space next the machine room, and must have an external wall leading on to a side or back street, or private delivery yard. A long room is required to accommodate benches upon which papers may be packed for delivery by road and rail. Three sets of metal-covered delivery counters are required, one serving the newspaper's own motor vans, one for the newsboys and a small counter for a few local agents who are in the habit of personally collecting their newspaper supplies. The newsboys', or cash sales, counter is best opening upon a strongly constructed room having a system of steel gangways leading the lads with some degree of orderliness to the serving hatches. In conjunction with the newsboys' room a urinal is most necessary, in a position obvious to the boys if it is to be used for its legitimate purpose.

In the publishing room, a screened office should be provided for the foreman publisher, and storage space arranged for the temporary accommodation of returned and surplus newspapers—though these are best perhaps relegated to the basement. Consideration must be given to the provision of a large garage for the delivery vans, completely fitted with petrol pumps, repair shops, etc. The large amount of ground area which such a garage will cover is not always available on the site, and outside accommodation is needed. If this be so, it is very desirable that a small garage housing, say, two vans be provided in the newspaper building, for emergency use.

In addition to the departmental accommodation described, there are several general rooms to be provided. Perhaps the most important of these, in a modern building, are separate welfare rooms for the office and works staffs, complete with kitchen planned to serve both staffs. These rooms may readily be arranged near the caretaker's flat, if one is required, allowing the caretaker's wife to take charge of the cooking arrangements. It is a matter of importance that spare rooms be distributed throughout the premises, one available for use by each department. These rooms should in no way be regarded as providing for future extension. Heating chamber, fuel stores, ventilation chambers, and similar rooms common to all modern buildings, complete the accommodation required by the provincial newspaper building.

CHRISTCHURCH (N.Z.) ART GALLERY COMPETITION

THE first premiated design in the preliminary stage of this competition, by Mr. E. W. Armstrong, A.R.I.B.A., of London, was illustrated in our issue for September 27, and the second premiated design, by Mr. Alexander S. Reid, A.R.I.B.A., of London, in our issue for October 4. The third premiated design was by Messrs. Gummer & Ford, of Auckland, New Zealand. We have now received a copy of the report which the assessor, Mr. S. Hurst Seager, F.R.I.B.A., has submitted to the Jury of Award. He states that forty designs were received and that he has selected the three which show the greatest merit. Each competitor has been awarded a premium of £100 on condition that he prepares a detailed design in accordance with the conditions, and has received a copy of the assessor's notes and criticisms which have been prepared as a guide to the final competitors, as well as a copy of the number of points awarded for the different parts of each design—each competitor receiving only his own points.

The assessor continues: "The assessor's estimate that 800 lineal feet of wall space could be obtained for the amount allowed is shown by nearly all the competitors as possible, but this amount must not be taken as mandatory. There is no wish that any sacrifice should be made to obtain it. Any extravagance of plan must lead to economy in the material with which the building is constructed: this is not desired. It should be remembered that the Gallery is for a permanent collection. The Art Society's exhibitions will still be held in their present gallery, so that the provision for the entry and exit of exhibits demanded in the one case will not be required in this. A lift is not necessary. It is only required that by means of easy and wide steps access shall be given down to the unpacking room in the basement, and from this to the rooms on the main floor. There is therefore no necessity to make provision for an inclined cartway. . . .

"All the final competitors have shown the directors' room over the entrance. This is an excellent idea, for from the windows a good view would be obtained over the gardens, a fact which opens up the possibility of the mayor and councillors and the donor entertaining distinguished visitors and friends in this room. Therefore, suitable windows should be inserted. It would be a distinct advantage if a small servery, with sink, were adjacent to it. A directors' room having 600 to 700 superficial feet would not be regarded as excessive.

"The Gallery will be under the control of a board of trustees, and probably the chairman would be appointed to act as honorary director, who would use the directors' room. In this room might be placed especially valuable small pictures and miniatures, which would be available to the public only at certain hours. In order that this room might be available for pictures and miniatures, the windows should have opaque blinds with rollers at the bottom, so that the whole of the light can be shut off from this source and provision be made for lighting the walls by means of the top-side-light. A detailed criticism, with suggestions, is forwarded to each competitor, but the assessor wishes it to be distinctly understood that the suggestions which he has made are not by any means mandatory, and the competitor will not adopt them unless he is firmly of the opinion that they would add considerably to the merit of his design. Although the assessor can visualise the beauty of effects obtained by various interior views and contrasts of light and shade, it would be well that a number of perspective sketches and drawings should be given to show clearly the possibilities of the design. . . .

"LIGHTING.—From experiments made in the Sarjeant Art Gallery, Wanganui, it is found to be unnecessary to make the skylight the full width of the bay. If a space of 2 ft., or even 3 ft., of solid ceiling is formed adjacent to the side walls, it would be found to be quite satisfactory. The lighting generally, in all cases, is excellent, and the competitors have given earnest thought to avoid reflections. The assessor is anxious that the whole of the building should be lighted without any source of light being visible. In a few cases the skylight is flatter than necessary. It would be well to shield it either by a cornice at the bottom or an extra projection of the roof, as in the assessor's sketch for the St. Quentin Gallery. This would be imperative in the case of galleries for small pictures, where the spectator wishes to make a close examination without standing in the flood of light."

ILLUSTRATIONS

PLATES

Royal Mail House.

An article on this new building, for which Sir Edwin Cooper is the architect, is given on page 743.

New Offices, 5/9, Quality-court, E.C.

The old buildings on this site consisted of five houses originally built as private residences shortly after the Great Fire of London. They formed a very charming little group, a small oasis off the busy thoroughfare of Chancery-lane, approached by a little passage and forming a complete side of Quality-court. They were faced in brown London stocks with red dressings round the sash windows, and each house had its distinctive entrance and over-door, and a few still retained their wrought-iron balconies on the first floor. Some time after they were built they were taken over as a "sponging house," and served as an overflow from the Bridewell Prison for such of the debtors as could afford more comfortable accommodation than was provided by the prison—in other words, "The Quality." Hence the name, Quality-court. In some cases the heavy chains and bolts which guarded the doors were still in existence at the time of the demolition.

In 1928 the buildings had decayed so far as to make it necessary to rebuild them, and Messrs. White, Druce & Brown, of 6, Hanover-square, were entrusted with negotiations in connection with the new buildings and with the subsequent letting of the offices. The freeholder of the site was particularly anxious that the character and atmosphere of the old buildings should be maintained as far as possible. This the architect endeavoured to do, although the new building demanded something of a more important character. It is designed somewhat on the lines and in the period of Inigo Jones, and an endeavour has been made to produce something in keeping with the old Inns and squares in the neighbourhood, effect being secured by the general proportions and constructive lines and good detail representative of the period.

The new block has been designed for suites of offices, with a central approach and staircase, and with radiating corridors serving the offices on each side, the main object being to secure efficient lighting for every room, which object has been fulfilled. The ground floor is raised some four feet above the pavement level in order to secure adequate lighting for the sub-ground floor.

Messrs. C. F. Kearley, Ltd., of 4, Great Marlborough-street, were the contractors, and the building was carried out under great difficulties, all the material having to be man-handled or taken by hand-trolleys through the passageway from Chancery-lane to a very constricted site; but, thanks to excellent organisation, the work was carried out to time and without a hitch. The body of the building is faced with Collier's "Silver Grey" facing bricks 2 in. deep, and the string courses and window dressings with the same firm's 2-in. "Old English" facings of varied colour. The stonework was supplied, ready masoned, by C. W. Courtenay, of Putney Bridge. The carving was by Mr. A. J. Thorpe. The lift was supplied by Waygood-Otis, Ltd.; the wrought-iron enclosures by Caston & Co.; the wood-block floors throughout the building by Mornet & Co.; the sanitary fittings by Shanks & Co., Ltd.; the heating and hot-water by Haywards, Ltd.; electric lighting by Williams & Back; the paving to the corridors and landings by Carter & Co., Ltd., of Poole. No pipes of any sort appear in the main body of the building, these all being grouped in specially designed pipe spaces running throughout its height.

Mr. Gervase Bailey is the architect.

The Savoy Theatre.

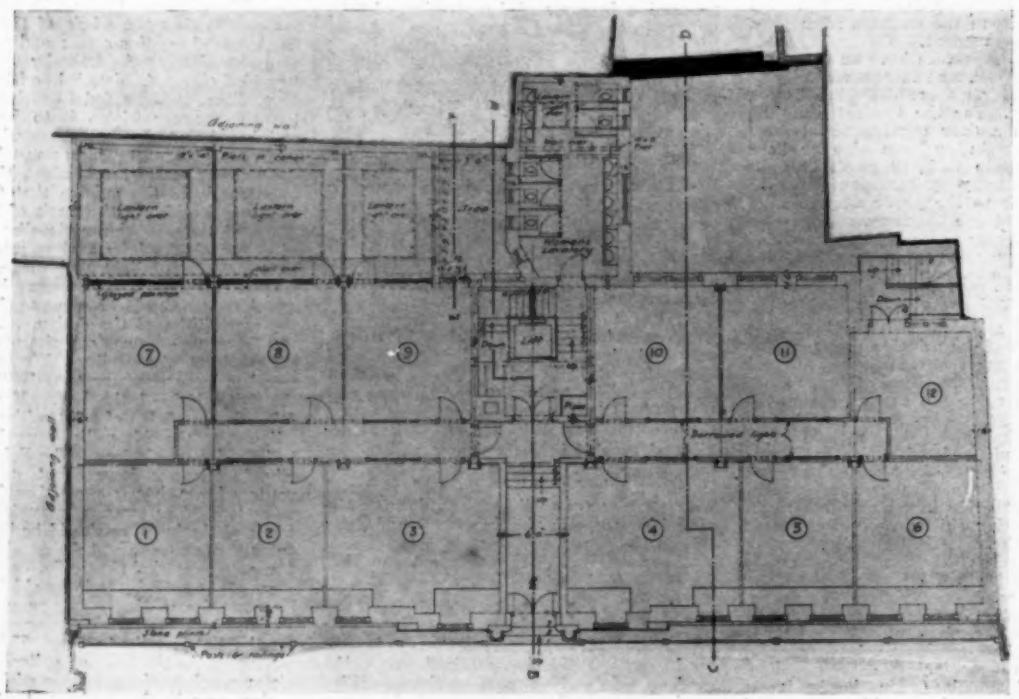
This theatre has just been reconstructed and redecorated throughout. The walls and ceilings are entirely in fibrous plaster, which has an excellent sounding board effect. The walls are fluted not only for the decorative effect but also to break the flat surfaces, which might re-echo. The walls and a considerable portion of the ceiling are covered with white metal leaf lacquered in various shades of gold. The decorative plasterwork is carved in plaster and not modelled. The firm responsible for this work (Gilbert Seale and Son) also made the vases which stand in the vestibules and which are coloured black, with ivory figures surmounting them. They have also modelled the decorative ventilation grilles, which are cast. The handrails, etc., carry one motif in the auditorium and another in the corridors and staircases. The lighting in the auditorium is concealed in troughs and from the top ceiling. The architects have tried to do away with the hard line that the fronts of the circles generally present, and have softened off the bottom line. The ceiling designs radiate from the stage, and the ceilings are panelled or ribbed to carry the eye towards the stage. The proscenium arch is coffered and extended out into the auditorium, so that the people sitting far back may feel in more intimate touch with the stage.

The corridors are all treated with Parsons' relief paint in corn colour and green, which is either stippled or combed according to the place. The screen to the dress circle bar is of gold leaf between two sheets of plate glass. The metal doors to the Savoy Court entrance have bronze handles modelled by Gilbert Seale & Son.

The seats are covered with stamped Utrecht velvet in five shades, and the curtain is the same, but unstamped, and is fringed with a brilliant green fringe. The Royal box has a small retiring room at the back, which is lined with brocade framed in silver bands.

The general contractors were the Pitcher Construction Co., Ltd., and the sub-contractors included A. D. Dawnay & Sons, Ltd., steelwork; Savoy Hotel Works Department, decorations; Gilbert Seale & Son, Ltd., plasterwork, etc.; Strand Electric & Engineering Co., Ltd., electrical installation; Tucker & Edgar, electrical fittings; Richard Crittall & Co., Ltd., heating and ventilating; Robt. Adams, door springs; D. Burkle & Son, Ltd., decorative panelling; James Edward, Ltd., carpets and curtains; Lift and Engineering, Ltd., scenery and counterweight system; Frank Burkitt, fireproof curtain; Geo. Pixton & Co., Ltd., auditorium seating; Adrian Stokes & Co., decorative iron and brasswork; Wm. Opperman & Sons, decorative glass; British Vacuum Cleaner and Engineering Co., Ltd., vacuum cleaner; H. T. Jenkins & Sons, Ltd., marble; Geo. Parnall & Co., the whole of the façade to the Strand entrance, the canopies to Savoy Hotel and archway, and canopy to Carting-lane and Somerset-street; structural work by Vigor (Poplar), Ltd.

Mr. Sydney Tugwell, F.R.I.B.A., is the architect, and Mr. Basil Ionides the architect for the decorations.



New Office Building, 5-9, Quality Court, E.C.: Ground-floor Plan. MR. GERVASE BAILEY, Architect.

Royal Mail House, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

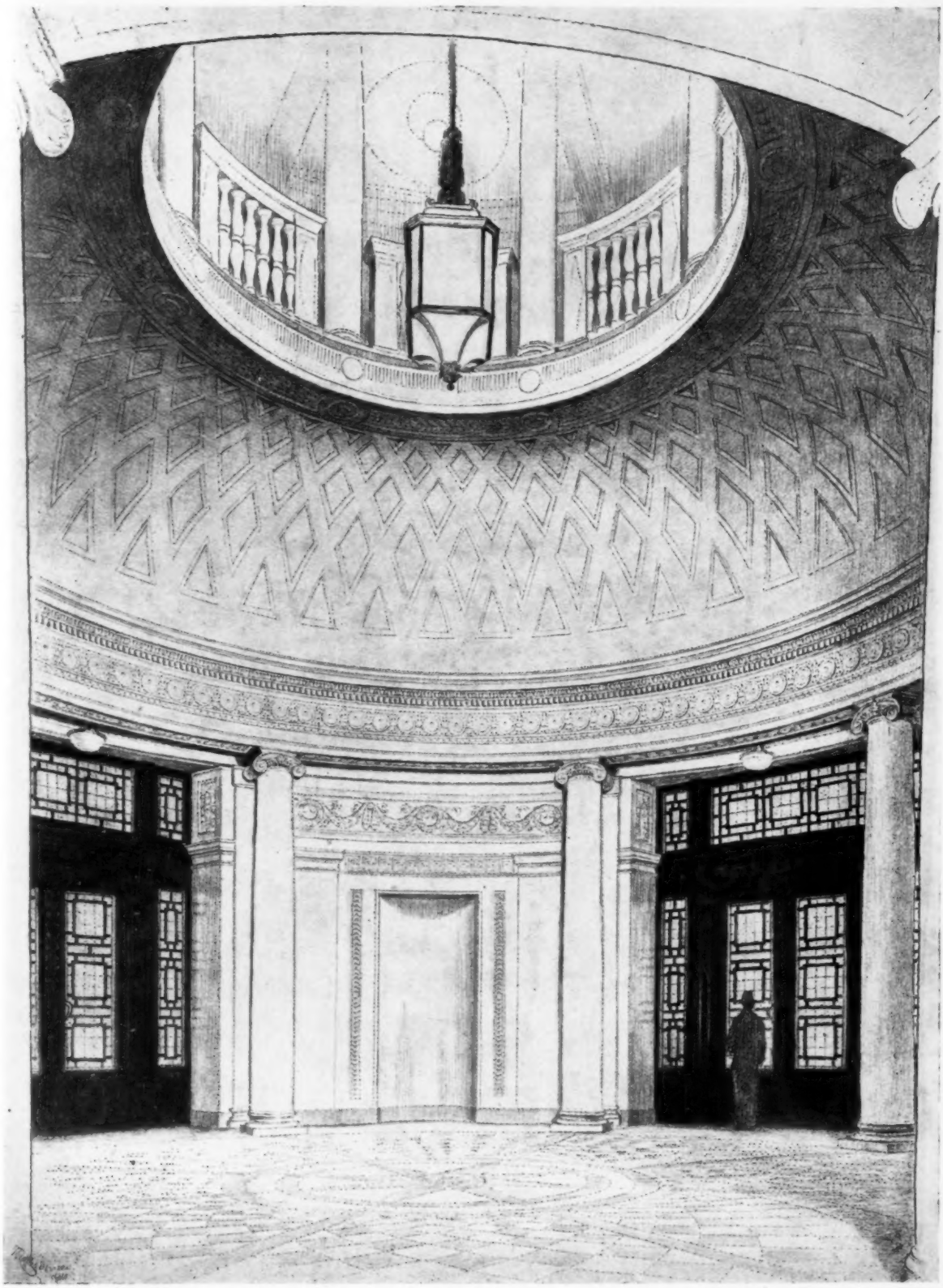
SIR EDWIN COOPER, Architect.

OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Royal Mail House, Leadenhall Street, E.C.: Looking towards Leadenhall Street.

SIR EDWIN COOPER, Architect.

OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS



Royal Mail House, Leadenhall Street, E.C.: Circular Vestibule to Main Office.

Sir Edwin Cooper, Architect.

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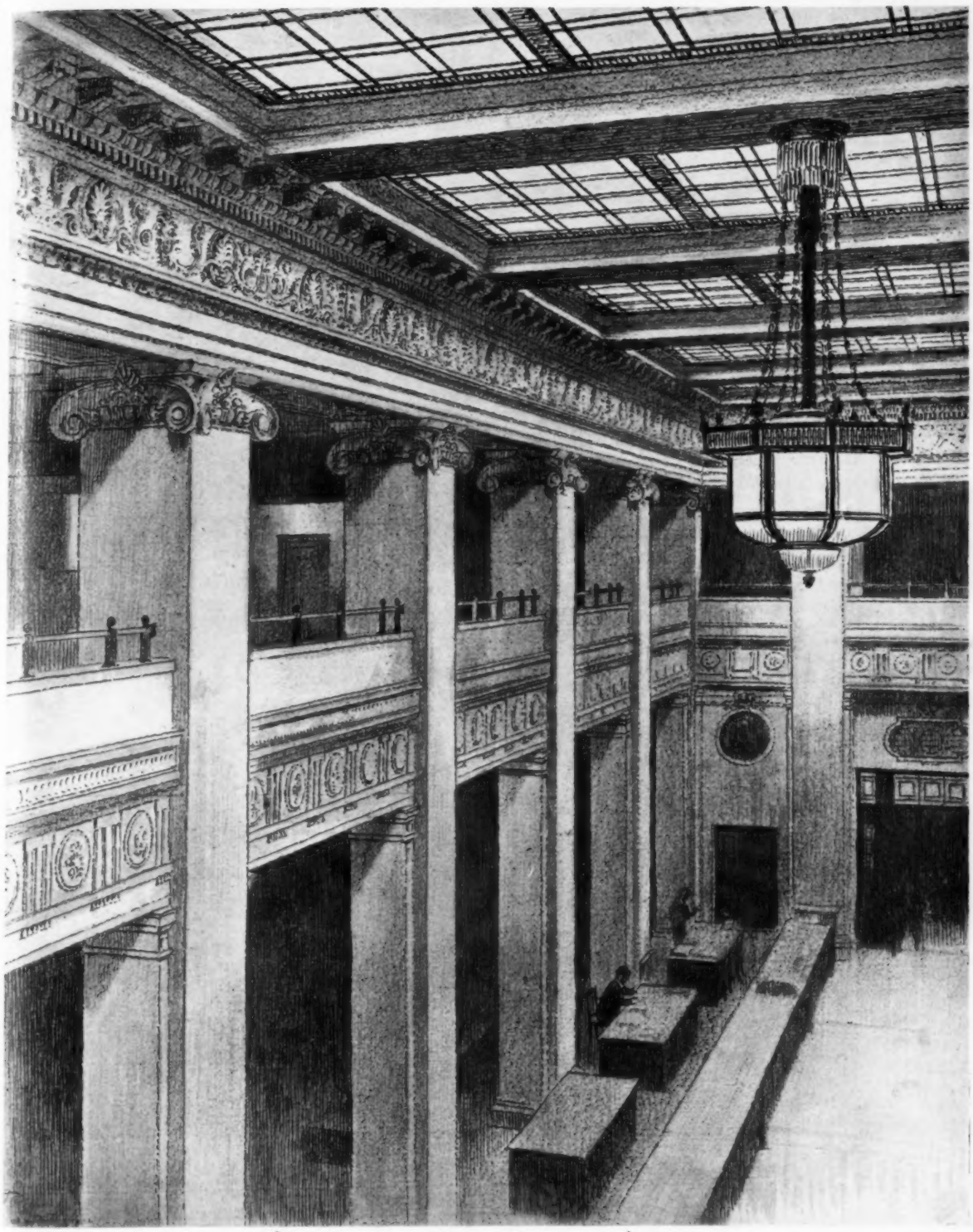

Royal Mail House, Leadenhall Street, E.C. : Main Office from first floor.

Sir Edwin Cooper, Architect.

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Royal Mail House, Leadenhall Street, E.C.: Main Office, ground floor.

SIR EDWIN COOPER, Architect.

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Royal Mail House, Leadenhall Street, E.C. : Apsidal End of Board Room.

SIR EDWIN COOPER, Architect.

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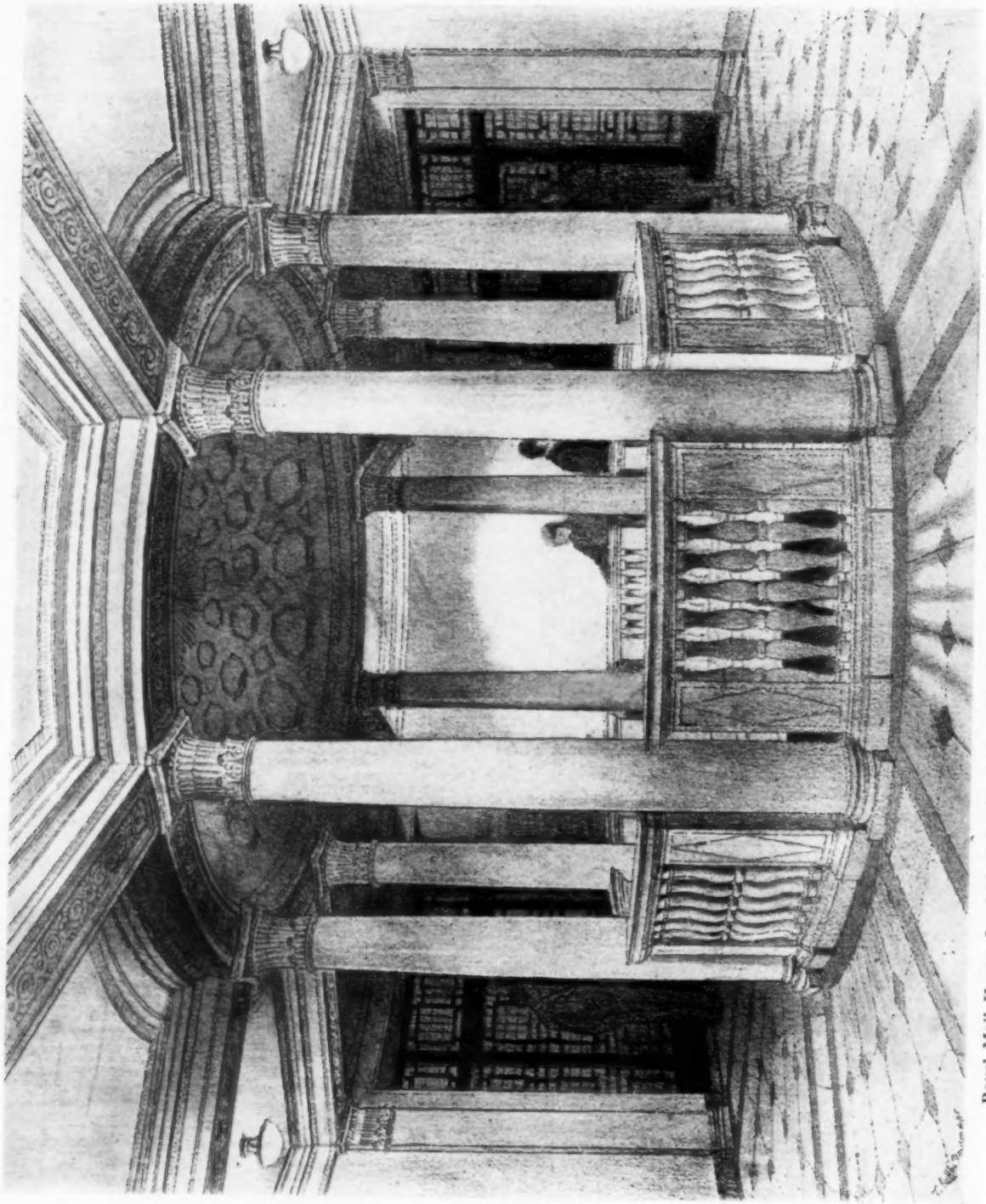
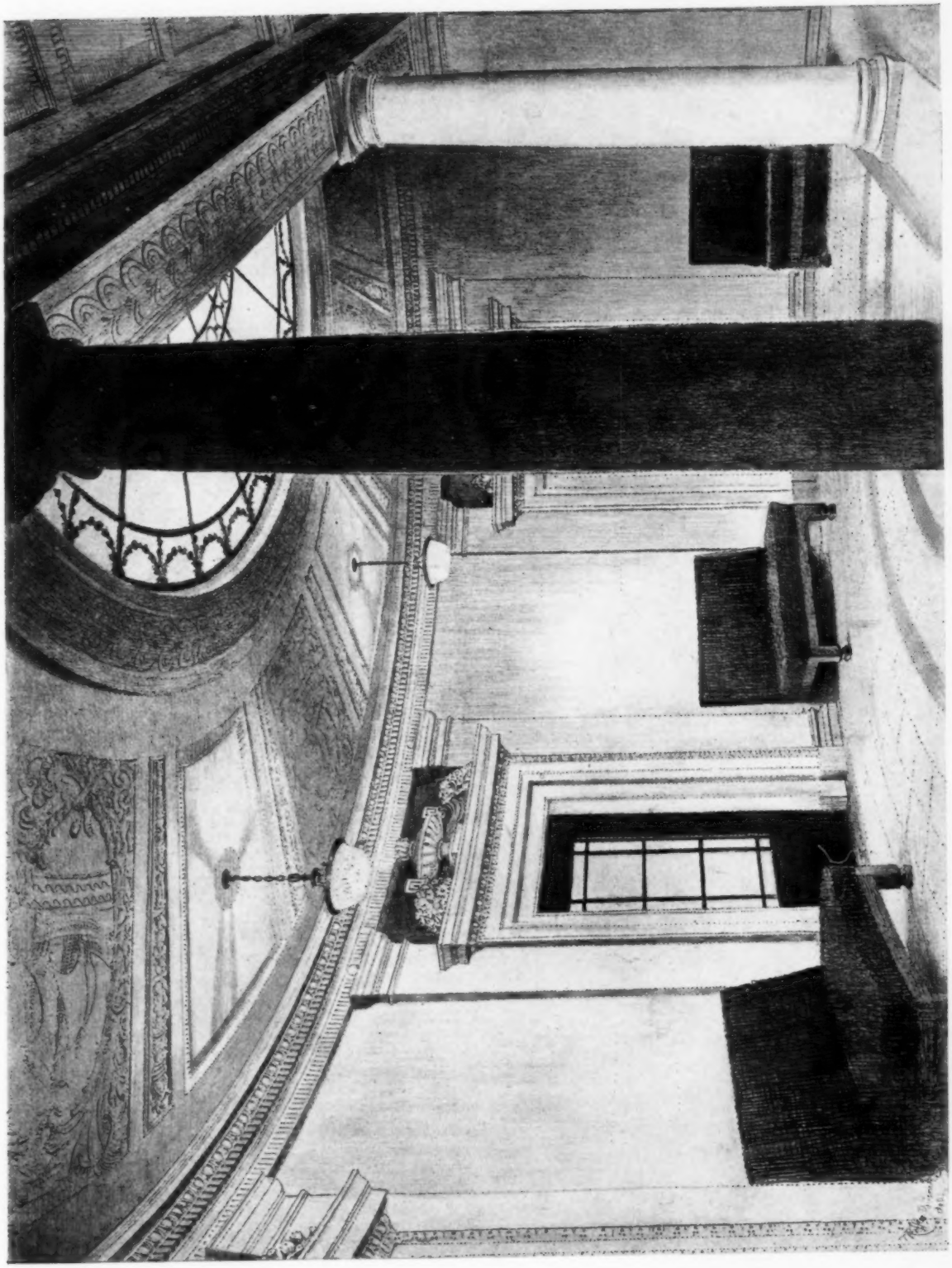
Royal Mail House, Leadenhall Street, E.C. : Chairman's Room.

Sir Edwin Cooper, Architect.

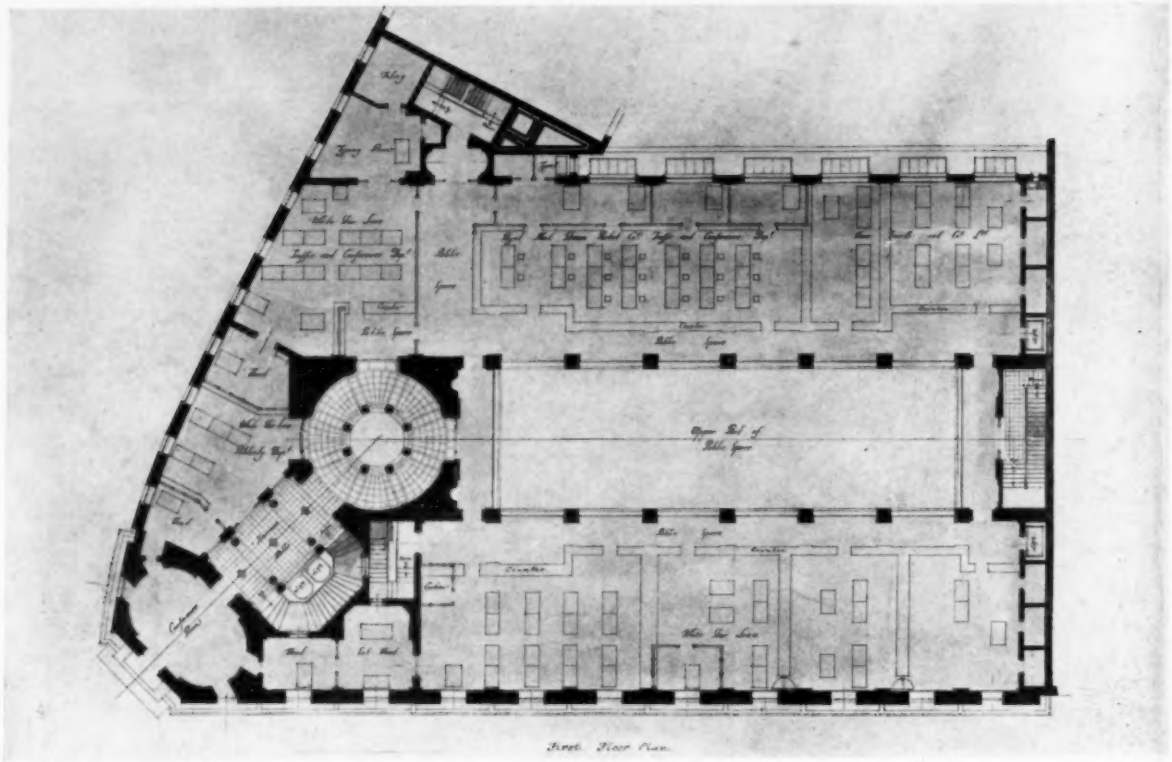


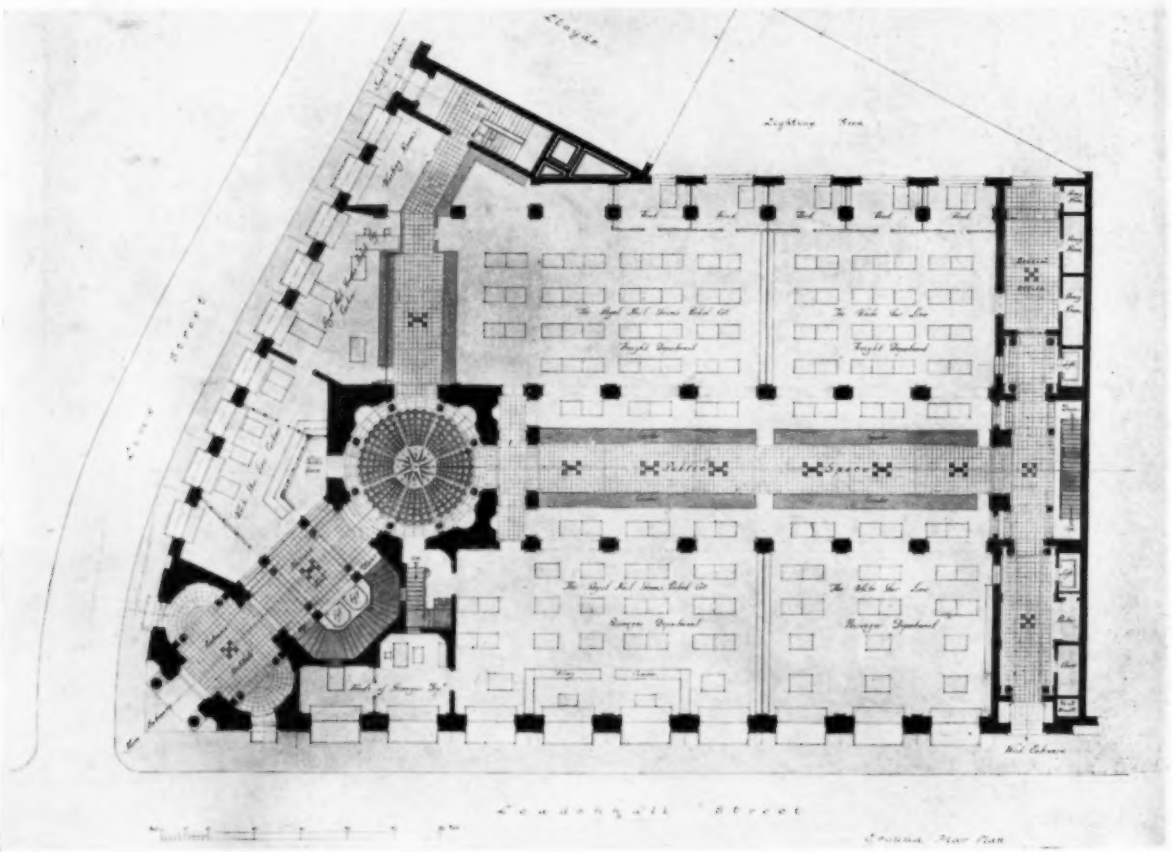
Royal Mail House, Leadenhall Street, E.C.: First floor over Circular Vestibule, leading to gallery over Main Office.
Sir Edwin Cooper, Architect.



Royal Mail House, Leadenhall Street, E.C.: Reception Room, second floor.
Sir Edwin Cooper, Architect.

Royal Mail House, Leadenhall Street, E.C.: First floor over Circular Vestibule, leading to gallery over Main Office.
Sir Edwin Cooper, Architect.





Royal Mail House, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

SIR EDWIN COOPER, Architect.

New Office Building, 5-9, Quality Court, E.C.

MR. GERVASE BAILEY, Architect.

New Office Building, 5-9, Quality Court, E.C.

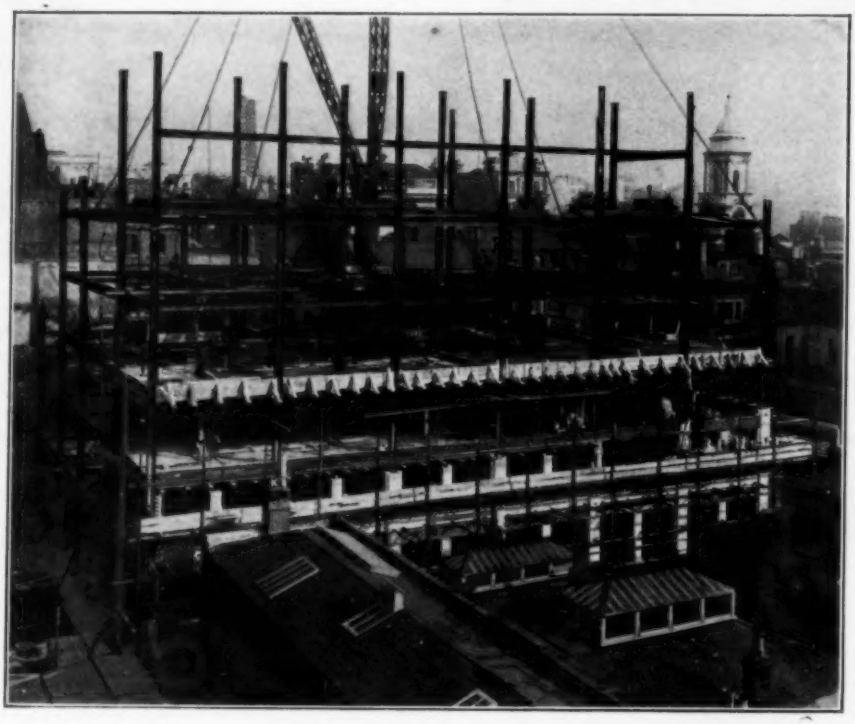
Mr. Gervase Bailey, Architect.

June Cottage, at Oxshott, illustrated on this page, was designed by its owner, Mr. J. Raworth Hill. The exterior colour-scheme of his own home naturally was given no little consideration by Mr. Hill. He concluded that a tone between an ivory tint and a cream effect would best suit the house and harmonise with the delightful surroundings. I was asked for suggestions as to sand aggregate. Some sands have what may best be described as "character"—with reference to the colour of the stucco rendering obtainable from their employment. Sample panels were produced and a charming shade selected. The use of "Atlas White" Portland cement as the colour medium, the silica sand particles uncovered by a cement skin providing the predominant hue, insured permanency. For more than twenty-five years we have compiled records of this type of concrete work. The fact that "Atlas White" is a true concrete, possessing all the lasting qualities, tensile and compressive strengths of concrete made from the best standard Portland cements, combined with assurance of unchanging colour, places "Atlas White" stucco in a class by itself. Write for copies of "Stucco" and "Atlas White Stucco Specifications" and learn how simply and economically such colour effects are obtained.

Regent House,
Regent Street,
London, W.1.

Frederic Toleman

STRUCTURAL STEEL.



Architects: Messrs. Gordon Jeeves.

Celanese House, during construction.

Builders: Ford & Walton, Ltd.

REDPATH, BROWN & CO., LTD.,

CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERS,

3 Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.4.

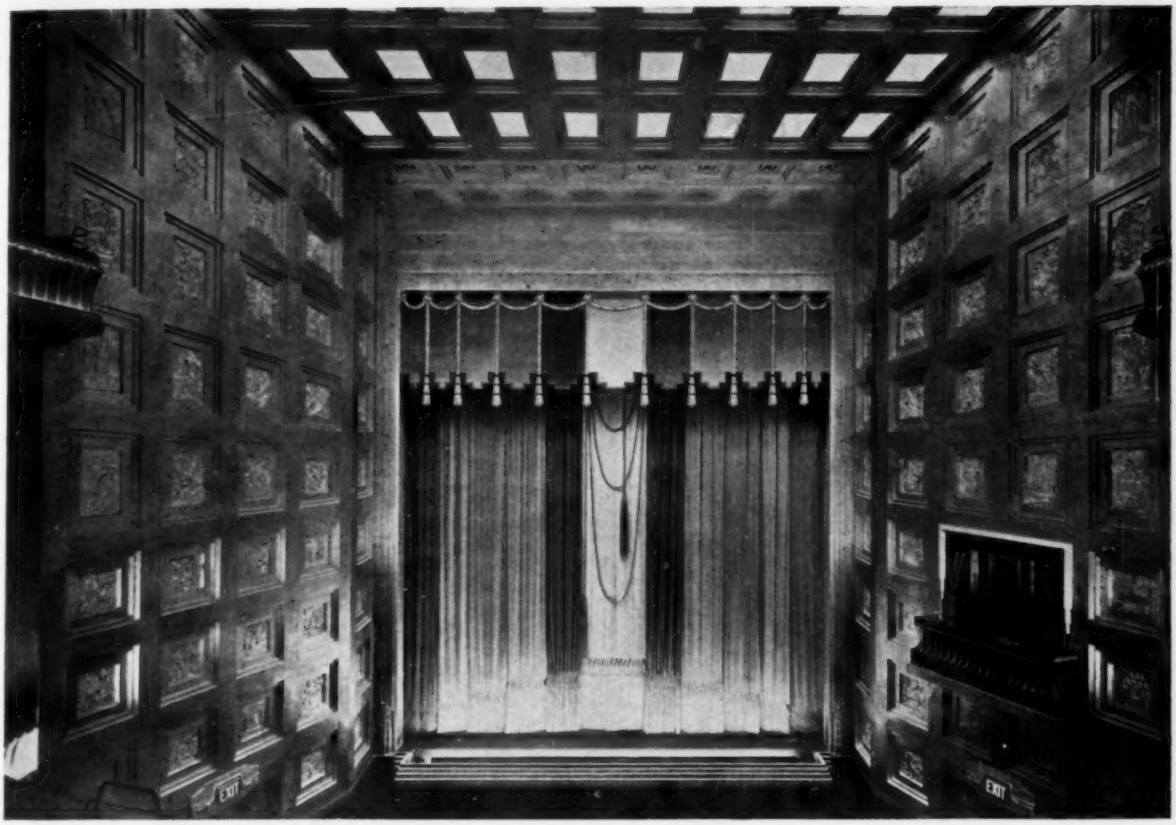
WORKS AND STOCKYARDS

LONDON	MANCHESTER	EDINBURGH	GLASGOW	BIRMINGHAM
Riverside Works, East Greenwich, S.E.	Trafford Park.	St. Andrew Steel Works.	Westburn, Newton. Office: 19 Waterloo St.	Office: 47 Temple Row.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE	LIVERPOOL	SOUTHAMPTON
Office: Milburn House.	Office: 41 North John Street.	Office: Sun Buildings, Ogle Road.

Registered Office:—2 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

Established 1802. Incorporated 1896.



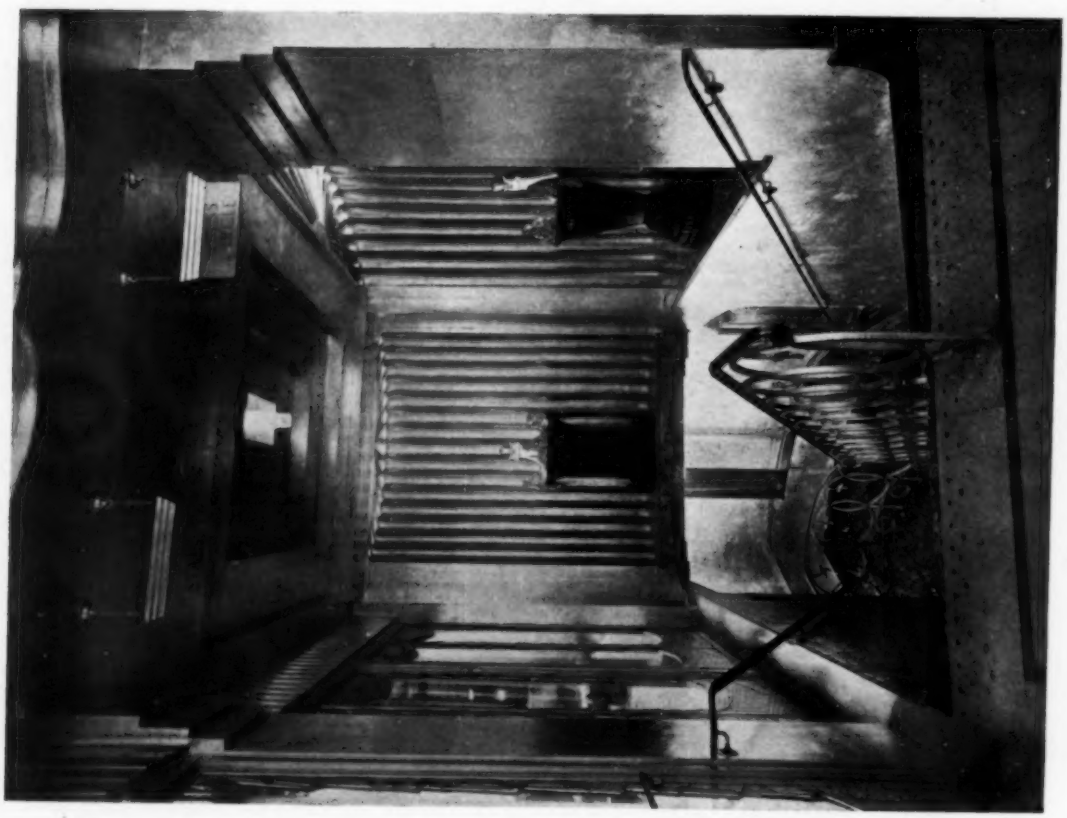
Proscenium from Dress Circle.

Auditorium from Stage.

Reconstruction of the Savoy Theatre, Strand, W.C.

Mr. Sydney Tugwell, F.R.I.B.A., Architect. Mr. Basil Ionides, Architect for Decorations.

Auditorium from Dress Circle.



Staircase leading from Entrance Vestibule.

Reconstruction of the Savoy Theatre, Strand, W.C.

Mr. Sydney Tugwell, F.R.I.B.A., Architect. Mr. Basil Ionides, Architect for Decorations.

ROYAL MAIL HOUSE

ADJOINING the New Lloyds, of historical fame, the Royal Mail Steam Packet has chosen its new home, where, in spite of a shorter history in years, it makes a worthy neighbour for the other, going back, as it does in tradition, to the earliest years of steam navigation. The company received its first charter in 1839, and its first contract with the Government in 1841, when it undertook the carrying of mails between this country and its West Indian colonies, with the help of a large subsidy. From the days of paddle steamers to these times of motor liners, it has continued without interruption the national service which makes international and inter-imperial commerce possible; and to-day, in alliance with the White Star line, the company takes a foremost place among the shipping companies of the world.

Lloyds and the Royal Mail have shared what is essentially one site of importance in the City of London, and without qualification of any sort it can be said that they share it to their mutual advantage; each adding to the importance of the other. No arbitrary line of division between the two premises could have achieved this result; and only a treatment of the site as one problem of planning could have arrived at what we have, viz., two great buildings (great in more senses than one) which show the right measure of distinct individualities to be sensibly right, and the right measure of uniform feeling that is owed to civic respect. In these days of blatant display the latter is a refreshing proof that dignity need not be entirely self-contained, but that it can actually be increased by neighbourly respect. On the Leadenhall Street frontage, individuality has, of necessity, to be the dominant factor. Lloyds, with its narrow outlet, would have been absorbed in the wide frontage of its neighbour but for the distinctive treatment with which its main entrance has been expressed. Yet even on this street, there is a certain regard of line, which leaves a feeling of harmony rather than an obtrusion of uniformity. Lloyds finds dignity in a single fine motif, the Royal Mail retains it in a breadth of orderly rhythm, expressed in the clear language of the Renaissance which we shall continue to understand until the modernist jargon has dulled our sensibilities.

On the Lime Street frontage, individuality has been suppressed, and the same terraced treatment which we have in Lloyds is repeated, with the result that a narrow street which might well degenerate into a jumble of pieces has acquired a gracious sweep of character. Side streets in the City generally tell their own story of lighting angles and greedy ancient lights; but Lime Street, so far as the new buildings are concerned, takes its imposed form quite naturally, with a lower story (all that one can see from the street itself) a complete composition, and entirely satisfying, until a longer view from the byways opposite reveals higher massings which add still more to the composition. This is modern street architecture quite at its best.

Those who are familiar with the plan of Lloyds will remember that it consists, broadly speaking, of a great hollow tower connected to Leadenhall Street by a narrow neck alongside the Royal Mail site, and that a triangular light well shared by the two sites leaves a clear-cut corner site for the latter of the two, narrowing the problem of planning to clearer limits, though still leaving an irregularity that resists the simple geometry of the drawing board. Commercial precedence and preference suggest the corner entrance for a corner site; an arrangement frequently respected at the cost of internal effect. In this plan the meeting of the angle axis with the main axis of the shipping office has been contrived with great skill, so that one swings from the one to the other in a circular vestibule, without conscious architectural interruption.

Entering by the main angle entrance, the public pass through a square entrance hall, level with the causeway and arched on all four sides over a Doric order of polished Subiaco columns—a fine variety of Roman stone. Two of the four enriched archivolts terminate semi-domes over the two apses which fill out comfortably the triangles between the square and the street frontages. The walls are lined with the same material, and the semi-domes and the pendentives of the main dome are coffered. We thus arrive at once upon a note of the dignity of the building.

Opening out of the entrance hall is a colonnaded staircase hall ranging with the order of the entrance hall, and generally treated in character with this. The ceiling of this compartment drops under a mezzanine landing, but a view of an enriched ceiling over, through an elliptical eye with wrought-iron railings, maintains the lofty impression which might have been otherwise lost. Out of this compartment mounts the main stair within a half octagon, with steps radiating easily from landing to landing, with strongly designed wrought-iron balustrades and grille round a well-hole lift enclosure. Four steps on the main axis of entry mount up to the central circular vestibule, which is the key of the plan. The eye rests upon a niche, while making the entry, but turns naturally down the great nave of the main hall as soon as the circle encompasses.

This circular vestibule in itself is a most happy piece of design. A ring of free columns with Ionic capitals carry a rich entablature, with fully detailed cornice, and frieze of closely ranged pateræ. The main dome, in full relief, is pierced with a wide eye, upon which rests a range of Corinthianesque columns and marble balustrade, over which can be seen a crowning coffered saucer dome. The vertical vista is a theme which the Renaissance masters knew well, but which is too seldom seen in modern work. The walls of the rotunda alternate between openings and panels, the latter of which are relieved with an impost band, above which are finely executed panels of wreaths and swags in fibrous plaster, contrasting well with the plain marble lining below. The floor treatment is worthy of note. From the entrance the material is Roman stone squares relieved with dark bands, and the treatment is carried pleasantly into the rotunda, with a central star of fine Sienna marble, from which radiate bands of slabs to each column, with a filling of black and white chequer, the lines of which are interlacing curves. Something of the pleasure one experiences at the interlacing curves of fine old cobble paving strikes the observer of this happy example of a thoughtful paving layout.

Before entering the great main office, the extent to which this vestibule has become the heart of the building is apparent. Looking down the axis of the main office one can see another stairway, which connects with Leadenhall-street by way of a fine barrel-vaulted corridor. At right angles to the main axis is the way to a third staircase and entrance upon Lime-street, so that three stairs, at three serviceable centres of the site, converge naturally to the central circle, so responding at once to convenience and architectural display.

The great central office is an impressive room, and the term "nave," which has already been used in this connection, suggests something of the same impressiveness which the central division of a cathedral gives in contrast with the lower aisles on either side. But there is nothing of the dim religious atmosphere about this fine room. It is, on the contrary, a perfectly lighted modern office, depending for effect upon a strong note in scale and true proportion, and upon no dramatic tricks of light and shade. The main motif is a lofty order of Ionic piers carrying an entablature with richly modillioned cornice, and modelled frieze, which supports a flat ceiling of glass relieved with simple bands of grillage and fret ornament in wrought iron. The side divisions are divided horizontally with the first floor, picked up with Doric imposts, over which range a frieze of triglyphs and a string course enriched with the guilloche.

The first floor over the aisles is an integral extension of the main office, between which and the upper stage direct communication is given by a distinct stairway skilfully planned in a corner between the circle and the main stair. There can be few sites of this size in the City which give such a vast office area in one unit, yet all perfectly lighted.

The lofty central area takes a central corridor between counters, on one side devoted to passenger business, and the other to freight. Between the counters the flooring is in the same Roman stone, with dark relieving bands, while inside the counters the flooring is in wood blocks. Altogether it can be said that this great room is a thorough success from every standpoint, and an example of how happily traditional forms, handled with skill, can serve the commercial needs of the day without offence to architectural fitness.

Passing up the main stair again, there is first a mezzanine landing, from which through grilles can be seen the rich domes and ceiling treatments of the adjoining compartments. There are no rooms off this landing, but it spans the whole of the staircase hall and preserves its symmetry, where a purely utilitarian landing to one side would have utterly destroyed it. Mounting again to the first floor, the first room of note, over the corner entrance hall is the conference room, a finely shaped chamber within a shapeless space. It is again a square with circular ends, treated in oak panelling with dado and enriched entablature. The ceiling is enriched with a marginal band of alternating flutes and pateræ, and a central drop with swag enrichments steadies the whole composition. Only by the ingoes of the windows can one detect the skill with which orderly plan has been achieved out of chaotic boundaries. A walk through the upper stage of the main office on this floor gives a fresh and interesting aspect of the great room.

The second floor contains a most handsome and interesting suite of rooms, second only in importance to the main office. At this stage the staircase compartment broadens out through the site, the Lime-street end being screened off as a reception room, semi-circular in outline, and treated with dignity in the Doric manner, with rich over-doors and vases, all in polished stone. The screen is in oak, handsomely designed and filled with copper and bronze glazed grillage.

Over the angle of the site on this floor is the chairman's room, an elliptical chamber beautifully panelled in quartered walnut The clear outline of the ellipse is broken only by the chimney breast coming forward in two easy breaks, and in which a bold bolection mould in Connemara marble contains a simple steel fireplace interior. Above this a fine walnut panel and centre-piece, of vigorous limewood carving in full relief, gives the point of interest to a fine room. The plaster ceiling is enriched with a design that respects the ellipse, and the floor is in oak boards. Along the Leadenhall-street frontage are ranges of panelled rooms allotted to various managers and heads of departments, as well as an additional conference room, flanking a central corridor. Two rooms on the street side of the corridor are panelled out in sycamore wood, beautifully figured and quartered. The grey-stained finish in one of these rooms is an effective note in new tone. It may be noted that the corridors on this floor are lighted only by fanlights over the doors, and that, even so, they are perfectly serviceable and never gloomy.

The chief room on this floor, and the second most important unit in the build-

ing, is the board room. This is on the main axis of the great office, and passes through two stories over the circular vestibule below. It is indeed a magnificent and impressive room, with a semi-circular termination, all panelled out from floor to lofty ceiling in walnut between fluted Corinthian columns in the same material. Single quartered panels range between the dado with a frieze of slight limewood carving, ranging with the capitals, and above this the entablature swings round unbroken, except for a slight check at the springing of the semi-circle. Of this the frieze is relieved with carved wreaths over each capital, and the cornice takes the full measure of traditional enrichment. The entrance doors have fine overdoors, with consoles, and a finely carved frieze panel of vase and foliage motif in bold relief. Throughout this room and elsewhere can be traced the skilful and delicate craftsmanship of Mr. Haughton. This is equally admirable in the conventional Corinthian capitals, as in the more free and naturalistic carving of foliage in other positions.

Three large stained-glass windows overlook the central lighting area, over the roof of the main office. The floor is in oak boards. The ceiling maintains the note of rich effect, in which a margin of coffers marries comfortably into a complete circle. There can be very few board rooms to-day which are the equal of this one.

The floors of the corridors are paved with rubber tiles in two shades of lightish brown. The remainder of the upper part of the building becomes simply a story of sensible and direct planning. On either side of the central light well are double banks of offices, or rather office areas to be divided at will, with a central corridor lighted by a continuous frieze of borrowed light which is entirely sufficient. The slight architectural note in these corridors is also worthy of notice, in the range of simple pilasters that relieve the monotony. Too often the upper floors of a great building leave the impression that the architect has tired of all but the utility of the problem. The lighting of the whole office space on the upper floors is quite wonderful for a city site, and this is, after all, the acid test for good planning.

The basement of any building is generally a word for anti-climax; but in this building it is still of purely architectural interest as well as service. Besides a great office area, there are restaurants for the staff and chiefs. These are fine, lofty rooms, treated with Doric piers and enriched beams, with an amazing degree of natural light. A staff with such a place of refreshment as an alternative to the stuffy smoking room of a City tea shop is indeed fortunate. The chiefs' dining-room is similarly treated, but with a more distinctive architectural form. The use of the vault space under the causeway as a communicating corridor is interesting and sensible, while the kitchens are planned on the best progressive lines.

The sub-basement contains the full equipment of services necessary for the service of a complete commercial unity such as this, including an Ozonair ventilating plant on the Plenum system, and heating furnaces. The intake room presents an orderly layout in electrical equipment.

Final impressions of a building such as this are perhaps more valuable than first impressions. It is only after one has realised something of the initial problem that one can fully appreciate the form which a building has taken, and realise the inevitability which true vision can bring to bear upon a building problem. But this building can bear both first and last impressions, and none of the difficulties of the problem obtrude themselves at any stage. Reflection shows that the staircase problem was a difficult one; yet each of the three is ample and unrestricted. An unguided walk through the building proves the directness of the planning, and the corridors are no labyrinth, but natural pointers to exits and entrances, even more apparent in practice than on paper; and one is ever conscious of a maximum of useable space. Perhaps this is accentuated by the sensible arrangement in which lavatories are distributed between basement and top floor, to which the modern lift brings adequate accessibility.

But to the architect, the most lasting impression is of the dignified composition in familiar style, a feeling that the designer had fath in his solution of the problem, without resort to the theatricals with which the unskilful so often seek to mask the poverty of their inspiration. That this must be the true stage which English architecture has reached to-day is the thought retained as one leaves the building; and it is a far more comfortable feeling than the extremists can leave us.

Sir Edwin Cooper set himself a difficult task when he followed Lloyds with this building. It would have been so easy to have made this just an annexe of the other, or to have designed an anti-climax. As it is, this is yet another great addition to the architecture of the City of London. One wonders how many more of these Sir Edwin will complete before he receives the same recognition which some of his no greater brother architects already have had.

The clerk of works was the late Mr. W. Lemarie, who also acted in a similar capacity for Sir Edwin Cooper at the Port of London Building, and the general foreman under Messrs. Trollope & Colls, Mr. H. Goodman. The sub-contractors engaged upon the building were as follows:—J. A. Lawford and Co., Ltd., asphalting; D. Colville and Sons, Ltd., constructional steelwork; Le Grand, Sutcliff and Gell, Ltd., artesian wells and pumping plant; Mr. C. L. J. Doman, modelling for stone carving; J. Whitehead and Sons, Ltd., stone carving and marble linings; Mumford Bailey and Prestin, Ltd., heating, hot water and ventilation; J. Gibbons, Ltd., steel windows and collapsible gates, balustrades, roof railing and ironmongery; Wm. Smith, general bronze work, iron lay lights, etc.; W. H. Heywood and Co., lanterns, lean-to and hipped lights; Higgins and Griffiths, Ltd., electrical works; F. De Jong and Co., fibrous plaster work; John Bolding and Sons, sanitary fittings; Luxfer, Ltd., patent glazing; Mr. Geo. Haughton, wood carving; Cope & Co., wall tiling; Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co., indiarubber tiling, treads and nosing; Smith, Major and Stevens, Ltd., electric lifts; Hollis Bros. and Co., Ltd., wood block flooring; Heaton, Tabb and Co., Ltd., complete furnishing of the main shipping and freight offices and the furniture for the special panelled rooms.

"THE BUILDER" DEBATE

XXIII.—THE PUBLIC TASTE.

SIR,—It is rather difficult to write on this subject without appearing indifferent to "Positive's" complaint, though his general contention is one with which to sympathise. The difficulty arises the moment we come to the steps suggested for improving the public taste. Here, where I write, hundreds of new houses—at a guess, varying in cost from £1,500 to £3,000—have been but recently erected, with more to come, the majority of which, on any basis of real taste, are ostentatious, meretricious, and deplorable. No architect of education would appear to have been concerned with them at all. Yet the people purchase them readily and appear well satisfied. How is enlightened opinion, whatever that is, to act on a vulgarity so deeply seated? I doubt if public lectures are enough! Nor am I quite sure what "Positive" means when he tells us that enlightened opinion has lost touch with public taste, by which I think he means—you will pardon me—public ignorance.

But what is enlightened opinion, or public taste, when it comes to defining it? When "Positive" contrasts the culture of the few with the Philistinism of the many, some very awkward queries arise in the mind. In the case of the Abbey Sacristy, for instance, which is the enlightened opinion and which the public taste? So-called enlightened opinion has shown so much regard for the prerogatives of architecture that, having called in a representative architect, the same enlightened opinion demands that he shall efface himself as an architect and submit himself to the societies, the experts, the critics, and the Gothic Fundamentalists who know so much better than the architect how he should do his work. This results, no doubt, from the absence of well-understood principles, in place of which we have only shifting opinions and a general confusion of tongues. Is not so-called enlightened opinion in some trouble itself, or can we divide quite so complacently the cultured few from the many uncultured? Is not our trouble rather the general instability and flux of things, for which the remedy is not so much lectures, though they might help, but a different outlook on life?

I do not think it will be at all easy to start an immediate campaign of the "sensible" few to instil its more enlightened outlook into the many, for again, who are these "sensible few"? No doubt more than a few of them exist, but is it so easy to recognise them? "Positive" would rely on the Press and the lecture platform, and I read but recently a poster announcing a list of lectures to be given, entitled "Art Cities of Europe"; but what misconceptions are not included in such a name, which applies more to "Peacehaven" or "Ideal" housing than mediæval cities. If the age has no taste of its own, as "Positive" would contend, is that lack to be remedied by extension lectures? A nation will get the art it deserves, for life will generally return to us the thing we seek most.

Nor is "Positive" always just to public opinion, which follows not only "the breathless horsemanship of Cowboy Joe" but also a play like "Journey's End": I find myself, in fact, in definite disagreement with "Positive's" much too sweeping assaults on public opinion. Attacks on society, public taste, or whatever else are, when taken in bulk, far too abstract to be useful. Though public action should play its part, the changes pleaded for by "Positive" depend much less on it than on the deepening of individual purpose and responsibility in each of us. What the nation needs is to set its house in order through example rather than precept, and a campaign of public education in artistic matters, particularly architecture, should not neglect to include also the architect, nor should a public education in artistic matters neglect to include the artist. To-day, when there is so much organisation, the confidence in further campaigns is a little shaken, and I can imagine "the sensible few" preferring to make their own work as good as possible, regarding it as the best kind of propaganda.

There is, none the less, some improvement in public taste, and its exclusive possession in a select few only is a thousand miles from being the case. Is it not often the "intellectual," robed in a little brief authority, who is the reactionary rather than the public? For much that makes the claim for culture we may feel some doubt, and the public taste has often been the medium to check its arrogance.

NEGATIVE.

Preservation Society for Dorking.

The Dorking and Leith Hill District Preservation Society, with the objects of safeguarding the rural character of the district and of becoming affiliated to the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, was formed at a recent meeting at Dorking. Sir William Lawrence presided, and Lord Crawford and Balcarres, President of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, was the chief speaker.

A CHARING CROSS IMPROVEMENT SCHEME

WE have received a copy of a booklet entitled "The 'Empire Bridge' at Charing Cross," descriptive and illustrative of a scheme prepared by Mr. John Murray, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., for the erection of a new bridge at Charing Cross, together with certain town-planning improvements in connection therewith. From this we reproduce the accompanying illustrations and the following descriptive notes :—

"As a citizen of Westminster for upwards of 37 years, and a lover of London, may I, even at this late date, venture to suggest 'pro bono publico' that a satisfactory scheme has not yet been evolved that will solve adequately this very important bridge problem and fully satisfy the demands of transport, æsthetics, and cost. . . . I have prepared a design and am completing a model of a direct and comprehensive scheme for the new bridge and its approaches. I suggest that the bridge should be named the 'Empire Bridge,' and I consider that my proposals would fully solve this traffic problem and provide a direct and spacious route between Regent's Park and South London. . . The scheme is shown by my plan of the lay-out and my sketch of the bridge together with a scale model,* extending from Piccadilly-circus to the Elephant and Castle, made for me by Mr. C. H. Mabey, and with mosaic decorations of the bridge designed for me by Professor Gerald Moira, A.R.W.S., Principal of the Edinburgh College of Art. . . .

"As full provision should be made for future and greatly increasing traffic for a century or more, it is essential that new and direct approaches about as wide as the new bridge should be constructed, extending from at least as far from the bridge as Piccadilly-circus as well as the Elephant and Castle, and also provide the fullest facilities for the circulation of east and west traffic at the Strand and York-road without crossing or unduly impeding the main traffic of the bridges. These important essentials, although difficult, could be attained by a bridge sufficiently wide with or without a central light steel elevated four-line roadway over the Strand, or with a subway under it for fast traffic, and with a short subway under York-road for fast traffic. This would provide a clear route for the east and west traffic via York-road and Stamford-street without crossing the traffic to and from the new bridge and Waterloo Bridge. I can see no objection to such short subways for fast traffic if well ventilated and lighted by daylight electric lamps. Shallow subways under the roadways for pedestrians would be constructed at all busy crossings. A sufficiently widened York-road and Stamford-street, extending from Westminster Bridge to Blackfriars Bridge, with a short subway under the centre part of York-road when widened, would probably benefit the City of London almost as much as if such a traffic route could be inside the City itself. . . .

"Belvedere-road on the selected site for the railway station and hotel could be closed and form part of that site, and a tunnel there could be avoided. The two new roads I suggest as by-passes would, I submit, connect Belvedere-road and Commercial-road quite sufficiently via the new Embankment and York-road. The approach road to Waterloo Station from Waterloo-road would be adequately improved to convey the increased traffic more directly to and from a new large elliptical gyratory circus at Waterloo-road, which would be considerably widened, and there would be a motor-'bus garage in the centre of the circus. A new tramcar garage, which is much needed, would be constructed at York-road under the new railway bridge, and lighted by daylight electric lamps. A new elliptical gyratory circus would be constructed at St. George's-circus large enough for the circulation in it of all the tramcar, motor-'bus, and other traffic. A new large circular gyratory circus would be constructed at the Elephant and Castle, also large enough for all traffic to circulate in it.

"On the Westminster side, St. Martin's Church, its churchyard, vicarage, and schools, also Charing Cross Hospital, and the existing Charing Cross Monument, would be left undisturbed, and these are important essentials. The new Charing Cross-square that I propose on the site of the present Charing Cross Station-yard, etc., would form a gyratory traffic circus at the Strand, and it could deal adequately and conveniently with all the Strand and bridge traffic.

"A light but strongly and artistically designed and decorated steel elevated roadway, 40 ft. wide, supported on steel columns, and extending over this square and the Strand, would provide for four lines of fast traffic as required now or in the future. If the elevated roadway should not now be essential, provision could be made for it, and it could be added at any time hereafter. Alternatively, a subway, 40 ft. wide, for four lines of fast traffic, could be constructed to run under the new square and the Strand, and be kept quite clear of the existing low-level Underground tube railway tunnels. Craven-street and Villiers-street, each widened to 60 ft., would fully accommodate all the bridge and other traffic going to and coming from the Victoria Embankment and beyond.

"The new proposed Imperial Way, acting as a by-pass road to Trafalgar-square, would be constructed from the Strand on the line of Adelaide-street, bending round to the north of Leicester-square. Only a strip of the very valuable property east of Adelaide-street would thus be required instead of the whole large block of this important property as proposed by other schemes. This new Imperial Way approach road, which I regard as essential for the future needs of traffic and traders in Westminster, would collect and distribute all the bridge traffic from and to Piccadilly and Regent-street, also from and to the north and east of Leicester-square, Cranbourn-street, Long-acre, and Covent-garden Market, thus preventing practically all this traffic from circulating in and around the Trafalgar-square area, which is already overcrowded. . . .

"The numerous difficult street gradients would be fully overcome by this scheme, and the spacious approach roads and bridge would rise only a few feet at an even gradient from the Strand and Waterloo-road to the crown of the bridge roadway over the centre of the river. There would be ample height for all traffic above the two embankment roadways up to the underside of the bridge girders that would span across over the full width of these roadways.

"The new bridge itself and its design should be as short as possible, ending symmetrically at each side of the river, and it could commence and terminate at the right points, which are over the existing Victoria Embankment roadway in Westminster, and over a new embankment roadway to be constructed along the Lambeth side of the river. Above this Lambeth embankment, level with the bridge, a public terrace roadway would be constructed and supported by a colonnade along the river front to join the new bridge and Waterloo Bridge, as well as to give access to the new hotel and railway station. The hotel could be entered also from the embankment roadway under the terrace roadway. These new buildings to be erected on the selected site could be kept clear of the bridge terminals that I propose, and could harmonise and fit admirably with this bridge design, and with all traffic needs, provided the two corners of the site facing the river be left open as shown on my plan for the circulation of vehicles. The frontage of the proposed site could be advanced a little along the river front to compensate for these two open spaces.

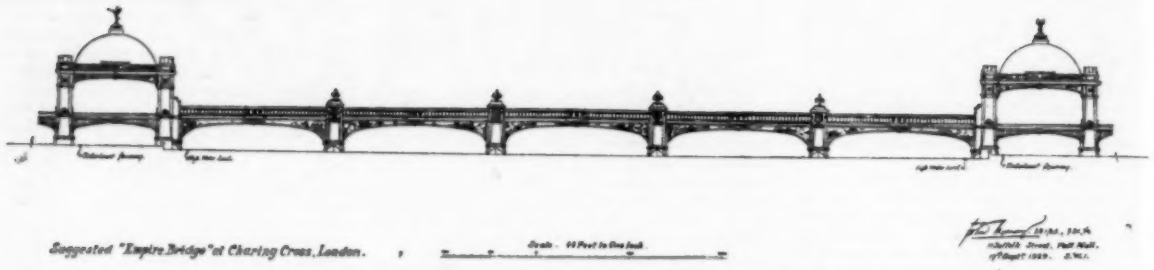
"From the two terminal ends of the bridge the approach roads should commence. All the new buildings adjacent to the approach roads will not be so permanent as the bridge, but merely adjuncts to these roads and of limited life; therefore these buildings should not be made part of the bridge design itself or terminals for it. It is at these two ends of the bridge that two grand monumental terminals to the bridge could, and I think should, be constructed, each about 126 ft. square, with four reinforced concrete pylons, each about 16 ft. square, supporting, with the aid of reinforced concrete girders, the end of the bridge and the approach roadway, and carried up to support a large copper dome surmounted by a bronze statue of 'Victory' on the top of the terminal in Westminster, and a bronze statue of 'Peace' on the top of the terminal in Lambeth. The terminal in Westminster is designed so as to mask effectually the slight bend at the junction of the approach road and the bridge; thus this bend would be practically imperceptible, whilst the view of the terminal would be attractive and effective when approached from any direction. . . . The bridge would be 120 ft. wide, about 10 ft. wider than the present bridge, thus providing for eight lines of traffic, which I regard as essential to carry the future vast and by comparison unprecedented amount of traffic that this bridge will have to accommodate about 10 to 12 years hence when it will be opened. . . .

"This scheme would involve the acquisition of a minimum of private property to obtain efficiency; it would considerably improve in every way all the remaining adjacent property, damage none, and provide ample and satisfactory sites for new buildings to rehouse suitable displaced tenants, so that the cost of the whole scheme would entail no waste of money. Although the total cost, which will be spread over at least ten years during construction, might be a little more than at present proposed, the necessary money would be very well invested, and eventually this scheme would, in my opinion, pay for itself, having regard to the very large indirect and increasing financial profits that would accrue to the public which would more than pay the necessary rates and taxes. It is not possible for anyone to estimate these profits now, but they would certainly be real and very substantial."

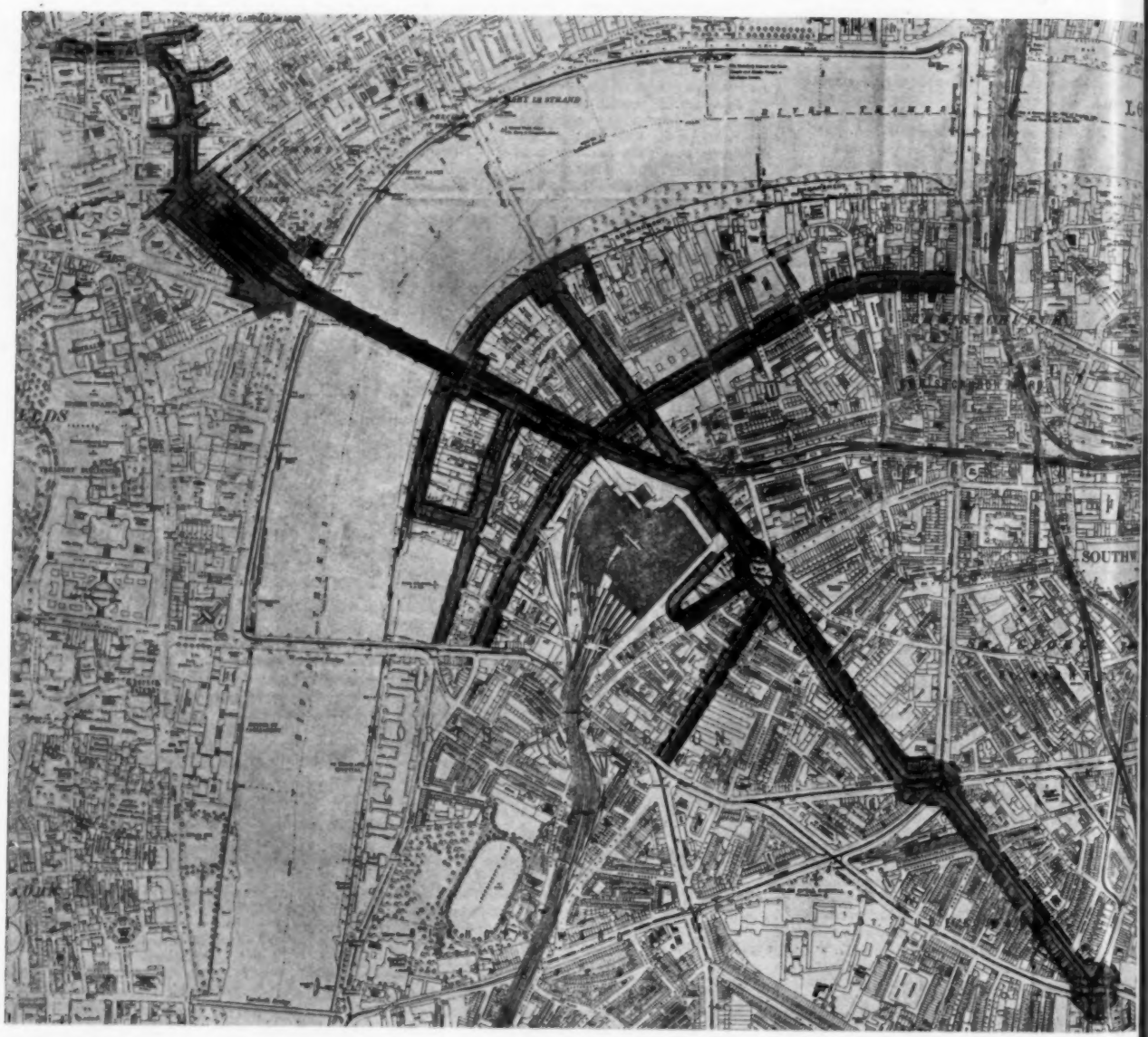
* The model will be exhibited for inspection about January 1, 1930.

R.I.B.A. American Tour.

The visit of a small party of British architects to the United States and Canada in July last was a most successful one, says the *R.I.B.A. Journal*, and although organised by the R.I.B.A., was of quite an informal character. The following cities were visited: New York, Washington, Detroit, Niagara, Toronto, Montreal and Quebec. Many buildings were inspected, often under the guidance of the architect, and the whole tour was most interesting and instructive. The arrangements made by the Cunard Steamship Company for the comfort of the party were excellent, but the outstanding feature was the kindness and hospitality shown to the visitors by their professional brethren in America and Canada. The luncheon given by Mr. W. A. Delano, the President of the New York Chapter, and the dinner at the Royal Canadian Yacht Club at Toronto by Mr. Chapman, were both delightful and charming little functions, but apart from that, nothing could have exceeded the kindness shown to the visitors by the American and Canadian architects in every town they visited. The party returned to England with a high opinion of the work now being carried out across the water and a warm personal regard for the authors of that work. It is hoped that the success of this trip will lead to the next one being more largely attended and more representative of the Institute.



Elevation of Proposed "Empire Bridge" at Charing Cross.



Plan of Proposed "Empire Bridge" at Charing Cross, including New Charing Cross Square and Approach Roads.

By MR. JOHN MURRAY, F.R.I.B.A.

THE LATE THOMAS HASTINGS

By PROFESSOR C. H. REILLY.

THE sudden death of Thomas Hastings after an operation for appendicitis has removed a great figure from the architectural stage whom many nations besides his own have sought to honour. Now that he has passed away he seems suddenly to have become, as indeed he was, one of the great personages of the central formative period of American architecture. Working to the end with the devoted band of men he always had round him, for no architect was better loved by his immediate associates, one thought of him mainly in connection with his current practice, this or that monument or public building which flowed from his hand, and forgot the great stream of such work which lay behind and the effect it had had on one generation of architects after another.

Though a number of American architects of his time were trained in Paris and more still later, it was always Thomas Hastings who seemed to stand prominently in America for the Beaux-Arts system of ideas. Perhaps his love of France and his rather French manner helped in this, more probably the French character of a great deal of his work. It was he and his partner Carrère, in the early days of their practice, who introduced the note of French elegance into the great houses of Long Island and elsewhere. The chief thing American architecture lacked 30 years ago was what English architecture also needed, though we can, perhaps, comfort ourselves our need was less insistent—good manners. This was exactly the quality French eighteenth-century architecture could supply in a supreme degree. McKim, in whose office Hastings had worked, had already steadied American domestic architecture from wild Greek, Gothic and Romanesque extremes to Renaissance types of building suited to her rich merchant class. Hastings, in such houses as that for Alfred du Pont at Wilmington, Delaware, or that for Murray Guggenheimer, in New Jersey, or, indeed, in his own house at Long Island, added the final touch of elegance. But this was only one side, and the more superficial one, of his influence. Through the competitions of the Beaux-Arts Society, of which he was president and founder, as well as by his own office practice and methods, he was able to impress on the vast system of Schools of Architecture throughout the country the logic of the French method, and if it did not fall to him to build one of the latest thrilling tall buildings, which have applied that logic most thoroughly by throwing over old-world expressions they have outgrown, such buildings would not have come about at all save for the men like him, who felt and preached to truthful acceptance of the conditions of the problem as the essence of all sound architecture.

His fame, I think, may be said to have started with the winning and building of the great New York Central Library some 30 years ago. It is a building full of fine things and full of faults, with a back recognising the stack of books, which is finer than a front recognising the swagger of Fifth-avenue. Of the faults of the front, however, Hastings was very cognisant, and once told me he was leaving a very large sum of money in his will, as well as the necessary drawings, for their correction. This typifies the man; he was never content with his work, but always striving to improve it. In his office details were studied and re-studied to the last moment, and by the chief himself. He was a tremendous worker. Devonshire House started as competition for the *parti* between himself and his partners and myself, all working in separate rooms. When the *parti* was chosen he threw himself into the detail like a young man over his first job. Not only were the full sizes made in America under his care, but the models for all the ornament. He had an intense ardour for such things. He loved ornament and knew it well.

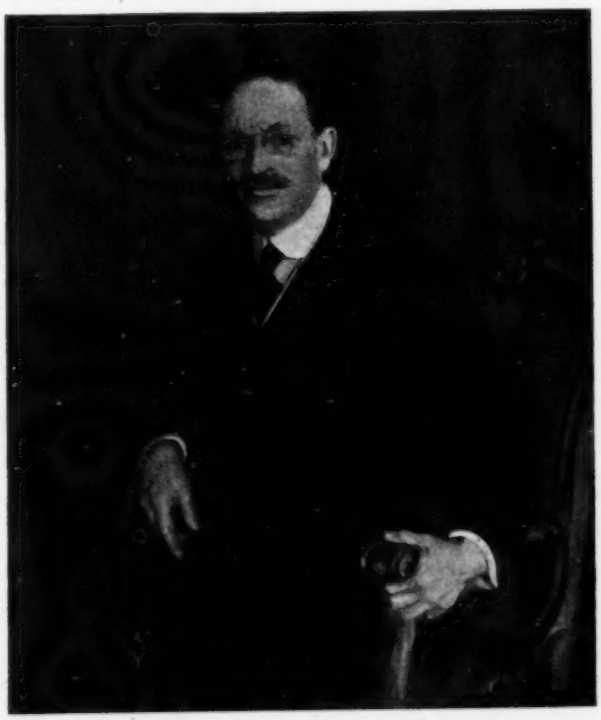
Thomas Hastings's other great buildings in New York is the vast New Theatre. Its corridors, foyer and grand staircase are fine examples of completely decorated architecture such as had not been attempted since the Paris Opera House, and judged by such a standard it does not fail. He also built the Globe Theatre and the interior of the Metropolitan Opera House; but his finest thing of all is the Black Starr and Frost shop in Fifth-avenue.

At Washington, Hastings built the marble palaces for the offices of Senators and Congressmen, the Carnegie Institute, and the great Arlington Memorial Amphitheatre and Cenotaph. All these buildings show the scholarship and refinement of the best classical American work. But it is hopeless to enumerate a tithe of the notable buildings which owe their form and expression to him. Great cities like Baltimore offered themselves for remodelling at his hands, while his banks and hotels extend across the continent and into Canada, always carrying with them the mingled strength, delicacy and elegance of his highly cultured taste. A number of the chief monuments to the great dead are from his hands. These include the McKinley Monument at Buffalo, the Paul Jones one at Washington, the Lafayette one, and the American monument to the Battle of the Marne in Paris.

Rightly, Thomas Hastings did not reach the head of his profession without giving services to the public directly as well as through his buildings. He was Chairman of the Lincoln Highway Commission, one of the founders of the Federal Art Commission, which gave America, among other things, its present fine coinage. He was an Academician of the National Academy of Design, and Director of the Museum of French Art. Both France and Austria had publicly recognised his work many years before we gave him our Gold Medal.

As a man, he was quick, witty and charming, and a delightful host, having great influence in the best American society, in which he and his distinguished wife so gracefully walked. Everyone who came into close contact with him loved him. The long stream of my own students who have passed through his office have all returned with a deep feeling of respect and affection for him. Although not an eloquent speaker, his personality and his enthusiasm told at once. This was very evident when he received an honorary degree at Liverpool and afterwards addressed the students.

For myself, though I have many memories of him in England and in France, in clubs and theatres in New York, I shall always like best to remember him either entertaining his friends in the little concrete house with the big studio that he built over his office on the twenty-seventh floor of a great building in Vanderbilt-avenue, or working in his little private draughting room in the corner of that big office with all New York spread out before him. He used to work there daily with rolls of French tracing paper, having despatched his correspondence in an amazingly short time in order to get down to his drawing-board. But very soon he was up again, tripping off—he almost seemed to run, so quick were his movements—to the great library which was on plan and in every other way the centre and kernel of his work. Some may think, to-day, these little journeys in search of precedent and example were too numerous, but it may safely be said it was the work of a very few men like McKim and Hastings which made America for the first time the full heir to European culture, and thereby gave her a safe ground from which to start her own upward flight.



The late Mr. Thomas Hastings.

Thomas Hastings was born in New York on March 11, 1860. He was first educated privately, and then, in 1880, he entered the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris, under Professor Jules André. Here he met John Carrère, and the two, on returning to America, entered the office of McKim, Mead & White as draughtsmen. In 1885 Hastings and Carrère formed a partnership, and together they carried out a great number of works.

MORE GREEK STUDIES—IX

By W. R. LETHABY.

APOLLO'S TEMPLE AT BASSÆ.

Authorities.

A GENERAL description of this temple will be found in all the histories; here I devote my little study to the discussion of particular points. An excellent bibliography will be found in the British Museum Catalogue of Sculpture. The ruined building was discovered in 1765 by M. Bocher. As I pointed out in *The Builder* of December 3, 1920, the original drawings made by M. Bocher, or copies of them, are preserved in the Victoria and Albert Museum. The temple was explored in 1811 by a party of whom Cockerell, Foster, and some Danish and German scholars were members. One of these was the Nuremberg architect, Baron Haller von Hollerstein, between whom and Cockerell a special friendship was developed. Another of the party was Stackleberg, who published an account of the temple in 1826. Cockerell prepared some drawings which about the same time were engraved for *Museum Marbles*, Vol. IV; the originals, or the plan at least, are still at the Museum. The most careful record of the discoveries was made by Haller, whose original volume of drawings and notes is preserved in the Museum. Haller died without publishing his material, and the MS. book was sent to Cockerell, who issued a volume on Ægina and Bassæ in 1860. In the precious MS. book is written: "Baron Haller's own sketches of the fragments of the temple of Bassæ at Phigaleia, sent to Mr. Cockerell after the decease of the Baron." Cockerell, in his volume, speaks of Haller's "precious documents confided to him for publication." Haller's drawings are minutely accurate, delineating the fragments as they were found, and they are explained by careful notes. This MS. book is still the prime authority on the monument. Foster also made some drawings,

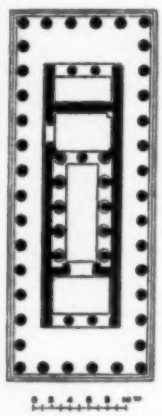


FIG. 1.

notably one of the famous Corinthian capital which was afterwards at the British Museum. I seem to remember seeing it more than forty years ago, but it has long been withdrawn from exhibition. Cockerell, in the account of his travels, telling of the destruction of this capital, says that it was represented "by Foster in a drawing in the Phigaleian Room of the British Museum." Foster at a later time worked as an architect in Liverpool, and if any knowledge of him or his notes survives it would be interesting to have it recorded.

More than twenty years ago the ruin was again excavated under the direction of the Greek scholar Kavvadias. This investigation showed that an earlier shrine was destroyed to give place to the later temple. Archaic terra-cotta antefixæ of the roof-tiling of the seventh century B.C., decorated with painted reliefs, were found, together with early pottery. (*Amer. Jour. of Archæology*, 1912; also *Ephemeris*, 1910, and Kavvadias in *Congrès Internat.*, 1905, p. 123: Frazer's *Pausanias:* good plan in Robertson's *Handbook*.)

Character and Date.

A small plan is given in Fig. 1. The length from centre to centre of angle columns is said to be 121 ft. 4 in., and the width 43½ ft. These dimensions might very well represent 125 by 45 Greek feet, of the value of c. 11.60 inches. The height of the columns is said to be 19 ft. 5 in., and this would be 20 ft. at the same length.

Pausanias describes the temple as being the work of Ictinos, the architect of the Parthenon, but he also says it was built as a memorial of gratitude for escaping from the great plague of 430 B.C. In *Greek Buildings*, 1908, I expressed a doubt of the story that Ictinos was the architect, and more recently I have felt that the date of the work should be put well within the fourth century. Scholars, however, still continue to maintain the old dating, and I wish, therefore, to re-examine the question in greater detail.

Mr. Dinsmoor calls it the first work of Ictinos, dating from about 450, that is earlier than the Parthenon (*Amer. Jour. Archæology*, 1922; and compare his edition of Anderson and Spiers). Professor Robertson (1929) writes: "Pausanias asserts that Ictinos, the architect of the Parthenon, built it after the great plague of 430 B.C.; but the style of the frieze sculpture points rather to the last decades of the fifth century B.C. (If Dinsmoor's dating, c. 450 B.C., is right, the frieze must be later than the rest.)" In a chronological table he assigns the date 420.

In regard to the alleged authorship of Ictinos, it has to be pointed out that many cases can be adduced in which old buildings were mistakenly attributed to famous men, such as Wren, Inigo Jones, and Ictinos. The Hall of Mysteries at Eleusis was, like the Temple of Bassæ, said to be the work of Ictinos.

The temple was dedicated to Apollo the Helper because he had stayed the plague. This plague, it is agreed, must have been that which broke out in Athens in 430 B.C. Thucydides, who describes its terrors, says: "The disease did not spread into Peloponnesus in any degree worth speaking of, while Athens felt its ravages most severely." A probable course of events would be that the realisation of escape from the scourge intensified the old local cult of Apollo bringing pilgrims, and money wherewith to rebuild the more ancient temple. For such a process a considerable time would be required, say, 30 to 50 years, which would give the dates 400-380 B.C.

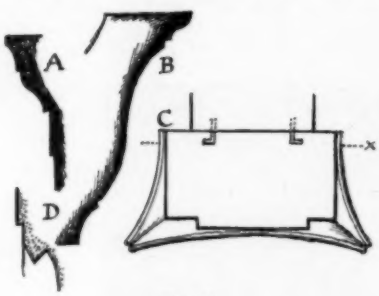


FIG. 2.

The general style and details of the building appear to me fully to confirm such a date.

The Doric columns and entablature of the exterior are so different from those of the Parthenon that it is impossible to believe that both temples can have been built by the same master. The profile of the capital is steeper. According to Haller's MS. the shafts diminished in straight lines and the flutes of the shafts were segments of circles. The forms of the mouldings, especially the cymatium of the pediment and the delicate members over the metopes, point to a time later rather than before 400 B.C. (Fig. 2, A, B). According to Leake, the dowels of the columns were of lead. The triglyphs are also different from those of the Parthenon; the heads of the channels are hollowed out so as to give a sharp accent of shadow (Fig. 2, D). In some cases the triglyphs and metopes are in one stone. A remarkable feature of the construction is the way in which the marble beams in the longer bearings of the peristyle were hollowed out so as to reduce them to a trough or channel form.

Mr. Dinsmoor, in an interesting article on "Structural Iron in Greek Architecture," has advanced a theory that they were regarded as "mere shells" casing iron beams (A. J. A., 1922). Such a procedure would cause such difficulties, not only regarding the suspension of the hollowed beams, but also at their ends, that I cannot think it probable. It seems far more likely to me that it is evidence of comparatively late date. In any case, the type of construction differs from that of the Parthenon. So do the form of the cramps and other details.

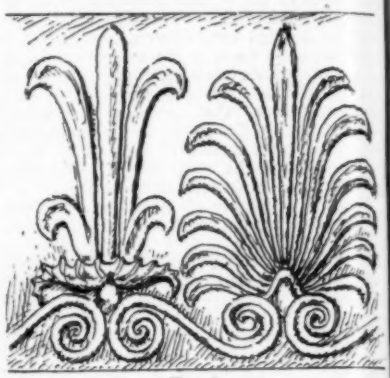


FIG. 3.

The coffers of the ceiling slabs are of various forms of lozenges as well as squares. No other example of this is known until after the middle of the fourth century. The Philippeion at Olympia, a round building or tholos, built c. 335, had a ceiling of lozenge-shaped coffers and also Corinthian columns. The decoration on the "cyma recta" capping moulding of the pediment of Bassæ was carved, not painted only, as at the Parthenon. This carving, moreover, is practically a copy of decoration at the Erechtheum, as may be seen by the examples in the Museum. The carved moulding of Bassæ is sketched in Fig. 3. The profile of this cymatium is also similar to that of the gutter at the Erechtheum, where this S curve seems first to have appeared. From these comparisons alone it appears that the work at Bassæ can hardly be earlier than 400 B.C. A somewhat similar cymatium is found at the Mausoleum, 365-350 B.C. Notice especially the stiff acanthus leaves from which the palmettes spring, a detail which is given in Fig. 4. Similar acanthus leaves are found at Tegea and at Ephesus. The antefixes of the roof of Bassæ are carved with palmettes and acanthus of the same type, they also curve outwards in a way different from those of the Parthenon. On the ridge of the roof were a series of vertical projections, which I may call ridge-knobs. Similar projections seem to have been on the roof of the Erechtheum; they are also found on the Nereid Monument and appear to be characteristic of late works. The ridge-knob from Bassæ in the Museum is quite plain, but Cockerell shows them decorated with simple palmettes. At the end of Haller's MS. book is a drawing of a palmette of similar form, but it does not seem to be described.

FIG. 4.

In the interior, Ionic and Corinthian

columns are used instead of Doric. This is evidence of a new spirit of variation and an interest in "the picturesque" in Greek architecture. The temple at Tegea, a famous neighbouring work by the great sculptor Scopas (c. 380-60) has many features and details similar to those at Bassæ, including engaged columns along the side walls of the interior, and these are of the Corinthian order. An almost perfect description of the Tegean temple by Dugas and Berchman (1924) allows us to make the comparison. A condensed account may be found in the recently issued volume of the Cambridge *Ancient History*, Vol. VI, from which I make the following extract:—

"As at Bassæ and in the Temple of Zeus at Olympia, no metopes were decorated with sculpture except those inside the colonnade at each end of the cella. . . . The general disposition of the interior was a further development of the arrangements of Bassæ. Here, again, half-columns were used, but they did not stand as at Bassæ at the ends of projecting cross walls [or rather piers], being engaged in the cella wall. There were fourteen Corinthian half-columns—seven on each side."

The plans of the two temples are similar in having the inner row of the external columns, those in antis, back at the lines of the second columns from the angles; in the columns attached to the walls of the cella on the interior; and in having a doorway in the flank wall. At Tegea the stones of the entablature were made less weighty by having some of the internal substance cut away, thus converting them into trough-like blocks somewhat similar to the portico beams at Bassæ. The tops of the triglyphs also resemble those at Bassæ, and differ from those of the Parthenon. The flutes of the columns are very shallow and the mouldings are especially delicate as at Bassæ. Having regard to all these resemblances and the fact that the Temple of Tegea was a famous building, the work of Scopas, and must have exhibited all the advances of style at the time it was built, I am drawn to the conclusion that Bassæ cannot have been of much earlier date. Indeed, it would be reasonable to think that the inferior work was later than the other, but there are one or two differences which show that Bassæ followed other models. At Tegea there was is continuous gutter cymatium, while Bassæ had the eaves of the older type, although of late character.

Internal Orders.

The inner statue chamber opened to the outer sanctuary in two bays divided by a Corinthian column. On the supposition that the Temple was a work of the architect of the Parthenon, this column has occasioned much discussion. If it is of the fourth century, it is far less remarkable. That this type should have first appeared in the remote mountain site of Bassæ to spread all over the world is next to unthinkable. The capital was destroyed soon after its discovery, but it was recorded in drawings. Some rather inaccurate restored versions appear in books; one of these (Fig. 5) is given only to represent the general form. Cockerell says it was "of the very finest workmanship." It is analysed carefully in Haller's book at the Museum, and I gave some notes from this in *The Builder*, December 3, 1920. A more careful drawing which he made has been reproduced in Professor Robertson's *Handbook* (1929). In this volume an excellent account of the Corinthian order, including the capital recently restored from small fragments found at Tegea, is given. This example differs considerably from the Bassæ capital, but in it also the inverted bell-shape behind the scrolls and leaves is very apparent. The bed joint was not at the necking moulding but a little way down the shaft, and this seems to have been the case also at Bassæ.

The Corinthian capital became popular in Alexandria; a large number of examples are preserved there in the Museum which are described and illustrated in "*Alexandra ad Ægyptum:* A Guide to the town and to its Græco-Roman Museum" (E. Brecias, 1922). Several of these are of the Epidaurus and Bassæ type, and some doubtless date from the third century. "The material is often white limestone . . . and all retain more or less evident traces of polychromy." One (Fig. 106) had remnants of red, yellow, and blue. I mention this because the Bassæ capital had a painted pattern on the abacus, and the colouring of these capitals was probably quite general. The Bassæ capital, I do not doubt, was a fourth-century work; it *may* be the earliest now existing, but even so it would only be by a few years. The base of this column looks still later; if found alone it might be dated c. 350.

The Ionic capitals of the interior have angle volutes and are of an advanced type found at Megalopolis, Palatitza, Calauria, etc. They are no sporadic freak at Bassæ alone, and it is difficult to think they could have been arrived at until the fourth century was well advanced.

These capitals were set above the semi-circular fronts of piers ranged along the wall of the court. They are shown by Cockerell to have had a pair of volutes at the *sides* as well as in front, but from Haller's careful records it appears that they were, in fact, half capitals. Cockerell himself drew only half capitals on his general plan, but altered his mind on the detail of the column. The front of the capital differs a little from

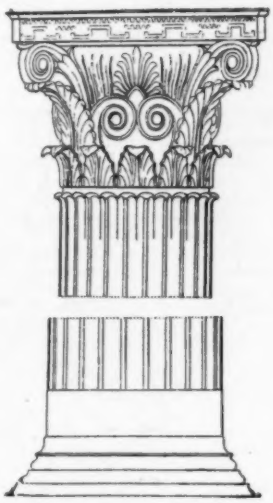


FIG. 5.

the sides. Haller says: "It is very remarkable that the half capital is wider than the half of its principal face, which had a different curvature and other modifications. I have no doubt that there were only half capitals on the returns." He gives a plan showing the half capital attached to the pier behind with cramps (Fig. 2, C).

In another point in which Cockerell differs from Haller he is, I think, more probably right. It was Haller's view that there were no abacus-mouldings between the capitals and the stone beams; whereas Cockerell shows quite a deep abacus worked on a separate course. His authority for this was a fragment which was found, which Haller assigned to the angle columns next the Corinthian column only. Now, in Haller's own restoration of the total height of these columns he shows a course missing about equal in height to such an abacus; moreover, this type of capital seems usually to have had a deep abacus. Compare Palatitza, illustrated in Heuzy and Daumet's *Macedonia:* see also Puchstein's study of the Ionic capital.

BOOK REVIEW

London County Council Survey of London, Vol. XII. The Parish of All Hallows Barking, Part I (The Parish Church). London: Published for the L.C.C. by B. T. Batsford, Ltd. £1 11s. 6d. net.

The connection between "Berkyncherche," or All Hallows Barking by The Tower, and Barking Abbey down on the Essex Marshes was doubtless intimate, although its origin is wrapped in the mists of the Saxon past. By the effluxion of time the connection has ceased. Barking Abbey, after recent careful excavation, may now be traced in foundation outline only, but All Hallows near by the Tower stands to-day as a monument exemplifying, in many of its main essentials, the City's stately churches of early Gothic times. This church, or its predecessor, was known as "Berkyncherche" as early as the twelfth century, and it must have been an ecclesiastical bone of contention when we remember that the Nuns of Barking recovered their church at some time probably before 1285. It is one of the twenty-two mediæval or later churches which escaped the Great Fire of London; thirty-five were destroyed and never rebuilt. Sir Christopher Wren rebuilt or repaired fifty-two others, but only eight City churches built before 1666 are with us to-day.

Starting at Pudding-lane, a few hundred yards away along Eastcheap, the fire persistently, day after day, fought its way westwards and made many attempts at back-firing—like the heath fire which burns *up against* the wind. It is a well-worn story that Sir William Penn, Admiral-in-Residence at the Navy Office, with his workmen from the King's Yards and much gunpowder, managed to save the church after the dial and part of the porch had been burned—the vicarage was entirely destroyed—and there is another story that Samuel Pepys, who lived close by at the top of Seething-lane, ascended the tower of All Hallows when the City had been ablaze for four days and recorded in his diary the awful scene: "Great fires, oyle-cellars and brimstone and other things burning."

It might be said that no very ancient City church occupies a finer position than does All Hallows Barking. It is not in a quiet backwater like St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, but stands boldly at the very vestibule of the City—Byward-street is, *de facto*, the Port Gate—in sight of William the Conqueror's White Tower, which for close upon a thousand years has kept watch and ward over the Pool of London. It is the Mariners' Church, and through the centuries has watched the ebb and flow of pageantry, the tragic dramas of Tower Green and, in its old age, the building of the then very great St. Katherine's Dock, the nucleus of Dock Land. To-day the old church is a very living entity, and not least as the headquarters of "Toc H," carrying on the traditions of the little Upper Chamber Church at Poperinghe.

The volume to hand is a monograph upon this survival of the Gothic of the thirteenth to fifteenth century. It has become almost a habit to eulogise the carefully compiled series of volumes of the L.C.C. "Survey of London." Their infinite use to architects and archæologists, professionals or laymen, may be taken for granted. The only extra praise which need be extended in the present case concerns the illustrations, some being from old photographs and prints ranging over the past century or more.

Philip Thomas Byard Clayton, of "Toc H," not the least illustrious of Berkyncherche incumbents—Rectors from A.D. 1269 and Vicars from 1387—will be proud of this great monograph, which in text and illustration apparently leaves nothing unsaid of his lovable church; and we suggest it should appeal directly to every City man who really loves the "Hub of the Universe," even if he never, or but rarely, goes east of the Royal Exchange.

OBITUARY

C. B. Fisher, C.B.E., P.P.S.I.

By the death from septic poisoning of Mr. Charles Browning Fisher, C.B.E., chartered surveyor and land agent, both agriculture, in which he took so keen an interest, and the profession in which he had attained so outstanding a position, have suffered a severe loss. The son of Mr. Edward Knapp Fisher, of Market Harborough, himself an eminent surveyor and land agent, Mr. Fisher was born in 1862, educated at Winchester and Oxford, and joined his father in practice in 1883, in which year he was elected a Professional Associate Member of the Surveyors' Institution. He became a Fellow in 1889, and occupied with distinction the presidential chair during the Diamond Jubilee celebrations of the Institution last year, when he received a large number of guests at a garden party at Hampton Court, and entertained His Royal Highness the Duke of York, and a number of other eminent and representative guests at a banquet at the Guildhall. Mr. Fisher had also been President of the Land Agents' Society in 1914.

A man of great energy and initiative, Mr. Fisher served on the Agricultural Advisory Committee set up by Lord Lucas in 1914 at the commencement of the War. In recognition of his services during the War he was awarded the C.B.E. in 1919.

Apart from his public work during the War, Mr. Fisher had always, in spite of the demands of a widely extended professional practice, found time to interest himself in local affairs. He was J.P. for Northamptonshire, a member of the Northampton County Council, and vice-Chairman of the Agricultural and the Roads Committees. Withal he was a delightful companion, retaining his youthful activity of mind, interested in a wide range of subjects, genial and thoughtful for others. His sad death, while still in the amplitude of his powers, will be felt with a sense of real personal loss by friends in every station of life, from the farm labourer to the large landowner, and over a wide area.

Col. H. J. Duncan-Teape.

The death occurred on October 23 of Colonel Harold James Duncan-Teape, T.D., F.F.A.S., at his home at Croydon, at the age of 46. He was a son of the late J. M. Duncan, F.S.I., and a member of the firm of Duncan & Sons, surveyors, of Queen Victoria-street, E.C. He was the first President of the Faculty of Architects and Surveyors from 1926-1929, and only recently announced his impending retirement from practice, when he was the recipient of presentations from the members of the council of the Faculty and the general body of members.

Andrew Robinson.

Mr. Andrew Robinson, a former Commissioner of Ancient and Modern Monuments, who died in Belfast at the age of 71, was the youngest son of Mr. George Robinson, of Ballytweedy, Muckamore, Co. Antrim, was educated in Antrim and Belfast, and was trained for the profession of architect and civil engineer. He was for a time with the late L. L. Macassey, of Belfast, as pupil, and then principal assistant, and in 1884 he entered the Irish Board of Works as assistant architect. He was duly promoted through all the grades of his office, and became Principal Architect to the Department and Inspector of Ancient and National Monuments. He was finally made one of the Commissioners. Mr. Robinson was appointed M.V.O. in 1911 and C.B.E. in 1918.

John Hunt, F.R.I.B.A.

We record with regret the death, on October 26, of Mr. John Hunt, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., F.Z.S., aged 59.

Walter Ashbridge Chambers, F.R.I.B.A.

We record with regret the death, on October 25, of Mr. Walter Ashbridge Chambers, F.R.I.B.A.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

THE LAND AGENTS' SOCIETY, INCORPORATED.

At a meeting of the Somerset and Dorset Branch of the Society, held at Taunton on October 22, Capt. W. T. Creswell, Barrister-at-Law, gave a lecture on "De-Rating." Mr. T. B. Othen was in the chair, and there was a good attendance.

Amongst other things the lecturer touched upon were the rateability, assessment and valuation of hereditaments. De-rating meant a deduction on the rateable value and net annual value of the properties within a given area. The Rating and Valuation (Apportionment) Act, 1928, prepared the way for relief from rates. The Agricultural Rates Act, 1929, gave complete exemption from rates for agricultural hereditaments in respect of the period from April 1, 1929, to September 30, 1929. The Act of 1928 contemplated the Local Government Act, 1929, and the latter was necessary for its fulfilment.

The definition of agricultural land and premises used for industrial and freight transport purposes was not easy to construe. The various tribunals were now endeavouring to put a construction upon them in considering the crop of appeals that had been made. The rateability of agricultural land, and buildings and premises used wholly for industrial and freight transport purposes, as also the valuation of agricultural dwelling-houses were considered. Much appreciation was shown, and many questions asked in respect to case law in so far as it has already gone under the Act of 1928, and generally on the law of rating.

THE EGYPTIAN TEMPLES.

Sir Banister Fletcher, P.R.I.B.A., in describing the temples of the Egyptians, in a lecture at the Central School of Arts and Crafts, on Wednesday evening, October 23, said the normal temples were of particular interest. Each was designed to be approached along imposing avenues of crouching sphinxes, past obelisks and royal statues, through diminishing stages of gigantic pylons, open courts, and forests of columns in the "hypostyle halls," to the mysterious hidden sanctuary to which only kings and priests might penetrate. In the priestly processions and hidden rites the people had no part. Thus the plans and arrangements of those temples differed vastly from the Greek temple, the Mohammedan mosque or the Christian church. Chief among them were those on the east bank of the Nile, in the parts of Thebes known as Karnak and Luxor, and of these the great Temple of Ammon surpassed all others in grandeur, and gradually grew by the additions of successive kings, much in the manner of an English cathedral. Here in the great hypostyle hall we saw the first trace of the "clearstory window." Chief among the many Pharaohs who added to these monumental structures was Rameses the Great. On the level ground on the western bank of the Nile at Thebes were the mortuary temples, including the "Ramesseum": next came the rock-cut temples, foremost among which was the great Temple at Abu Simbel, and finally there were the "Mammisi" temples.

Gloucestershire Town-planning Scheme.

The first meeting of the representatives of a number of urban and rural districts in the county of Gloucestershire who have agreed to form a joint town-planning scheme for the county has been held, when it was decided to appoint a technical committee comprising the County Surveyor and constituent councils, or their nominees, to advise as to the best method to follow for the preparation of a plan and a report. It was stated that up to the present 12 urban and 22 rural councils had joined in the scheme.

INQUIRY BUREAU

Colour Finish of Wrought Ironwork.

[REPLY TO MR. DUDLEY NISBETT, OCTOBER 25.]

SIR,—I know the finish described by your correspondent, but have been unable to discover the process, beyond the fact that it is a chemical treatment. I assume that it is more or less of a trade secret, but a good firm of wrought-iron specialists would be able to give information as to price, and to supply the finished article. PRACTICE.

Sound-preventing Window.

[REPLY TO "H. C.," OCTOBER 25.]

SIR,—Your correspondent rather asks for the impossible. Double windows, comprising merely one window in the outer reveal and one on the inner, will certainly make a good sound-resisting apparatus. But directly a part is opened the sound-resisting is diminished, and it is necessary to have the windows closed and alternative means of ventilation provided, which is a difficult matter in an existing building without a certain outlay. PUZZLE.

Steel Windows and Rust.

SIR,—I find many of the standard steel windows on the market show rust through the paint a very few months after fixing. Is there any means of avoiding this recurring trouble, since repainting seems to have very little permanent effect? UPKEEP.

The Cheapest Plan.

SIR,—I am informed by a builder friend that the cheapest shape of plan is a square. At the same time, I have a great dislike for the square house when it is small. Is my friend right in his contention, and, if so, is there any way of treating the square in a pleasant manner? LAYMAN.

Flush Doors.

SIR,—I have been asked by several clients to provide flush doors in houses, but I find difficulty in giving a sound detail for same, while those on the market are very expensive. Can you or any of your readers help me? DESIGNER.

Back-flooding of Drains.

SIR,—Is there any method of preventing the flooding-back into houses through the house drains from sewers which are hardly adequate for carrying off surface water during periods of heavy rainfall or quick thaw?

ARCHITECT.

Cupola Clocks.

SIR,—A roof cupola does not permit of hanging weights where occurring over the middle of rooms. Is there any form of clockwork, springs or otherwise, for positions such as this? IGNORANT.

Payment Without Certificate.

[An inquirer has asked certain questions which we can only refer to in general, and we have sent a written communication to him on the specific points he raises. We may, however, state that we have, in our columns, repeatedly drawn attention to the instances where a contractor can recover payment without a certificate, even when the latter is a condition precedent to payment. Further, there is no rule or custom or scale of charges that provides for a contractor being charged for the supply of duplicate sets of drawings, when not required by him, unless it is part of his contract to take them, and at a charge.]

Downdraught.

SIR,—I am troubled, in certain winds, with downdraught in the flue of an external chimney stack. This flue is somewhat straight. I have fitted a special pot of well-known make which has not proved successful as a remedy. The only efficient cowl I know is of galvanised iron and rather unsightly. I should be glad to have the name of an efficient terra-cotta pot which would effect a cure. SMOKY.

THE BUILDING TRADE

RECURRING DEFECTS: THEIR CAUSE, PREVENTION AND CURE.—XVIII

By J. R. TAYLOR.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS.

On the initiative of the British Medical Association the R.I.B.A. appointed a committee to investigate the reasons for the prevalence of damp in some types of dwellings, and after nearly two years' inquiry the report of the committee has been approved and issued. The committee collected and weighed a great volume of evidence and arrived at the conclusion that the leading cause of trouble was the porosity from one cause or another of walls, roof, and floors, and went on to make recommendations as to maintenance.

In a previous article on "Periodical Services and Sanitary Cleansing" I pointed out that one of the benefits that would accrue would be that the owner would receive timely notice of minor defects in the roof observed by the builder or other person responsible for the periodical cleaning of his rainwater gutters. The cost of replacing a single slipped, broken, or missing slate, if it is in a fairly accessible position, is not very serious; but if the repair is left until the wind has torn off some of the adjoining slates, or until the rain has damaged the plastering and decorations below, then the additional cost may mount up to a sum that would have paid for the periodical services for a considerable time.

The difficulty that the owner is in is that although he may be aware of the benefit to be derived from a periodical inspection and report, there is, so far as he knows, nobody to whom he can turn for an unbiased opinion at a small fee. In this respect the rule as to professional advertising might be slightly relaxed with advantage to all concerned. For example, on the approach of winter, what harm would be done by an advertisement in this form?

"Avoid the worst results of frost by having your fittings inspected by the architect. The architects of —— are prepared to inspect and report at a moderate fee"; or "Property owners will save the greater part of their repair bills by employing an architect to make periodical inspections and reports. The Architectural Society have now agreed a scale of reasonable charges for this work, particulars of which may be obtained, together with a list of members, from the Secretary, Mr. ——."

I quite understand the reluctance with which the R.I.B.A. would sanction even very mild advertising, though some is done by more subtle methods that just manage to escape censure. I cannot see how the Institute can hope to give force to the recommendation of better maintenance and supervision until it adopts a less ostrich-like policy.

The Clerk of Works.

Of all the men whose training renders them capable of conducting the necessary periodical inspections and preparing the reports I can think of nobody who would be more suitable than the senior clerk of works. In a great many instances he has had considerable experience as a mechanic, then as a foreman, before becoming a clerk of works. Most architects who have a considerable practice have a man of this type on their staff who supervises a number of jobs that do not call for the services of a full-time clerk of works. The result of delegating the duties of inspection and report would be twofold. Firstly, a very moderate fee could be accepted without loss of prestige. Secondly, by allowing a pupil in, say, his third or fourth year, to accompany the clerk of works on his rounds of inspection, the pupil would obtain a valuable insight into the after effects of weak detailing and other causes of premature decay. This, in course of time, would have beneficial and far-reaching effects.

The Builder.

At first sight, the adoption of this method would seem to be taking away from the builder a service which he is well able to perform. He, at all events, need not hesitate to advertise his readiness to carry out the work. But, in the long run, I am inclined to think that he would gain more, and the property owner lose less, if the builder left it to the clerk of works. All builders know that the soundest advice offered to some owners would be misunderstood, and as often as not ignored. But if the customer can be induced to take a professional opinion he will regard the advice as being akin to that of a doctor—free from all suspicion of self-seeking. In any event, no builder walking along the streets with an observant eye can fail to be impressed with the enormous amount of repair work that is in obvious, urgent need of attention; nor can he fail to be convinced that much of it was avoidable by earlier attention to the repairs while they were small and before neglect had caused them to spread. I know of no builder who would not desire to see an improvement in respect to this or would refuse to co-operate in any well-thought-out campaign against the menace to public health that arises.

The Sanitary Inspector.

Under the Public Health Acts much good work is being done by sanitary inspectors, who, however, like factory inspectors, do not exist in sufficient numbers to cope with the work. Neither class of inspectors can in any one year visit all of the factories and houses nominally under their control. The sanitary inspector in an industrial area often cannot undertake to visit every cottage in his area once in every three years, as it would be a physical impossibility to do so in the odd moments available from other duties. This is an aspect of the case to which the British Medical Association might well devote some inquiry, and its influence and prestige are such that it would receive wide support, and probably no other body could so easily bring about an almost immediate improvement.

Prevention or Cure.

The B.M.A., when it sought the co-operation of the R.I.B.A., must have been under the impression that this was the most direct line of attack in combating the evils arising from damp houses. Unfortunately, the greater number of houses are put up without direct architectural assistance. All educated opinion joins with the architect in condemning this state of affairs, but no practical effort is made to educate the public up to the point of demanding something better. If an architect may not advertise, either individually or collectively, how is the public to be reached? In my opinion, the R.I.B.A. lost a great opportunity in 1926, when it failed to grasp at the one offered by the approach of the B.M.A. The whole inquiry should have received much greater publicity than it did. Greater haste should have been made with the report, and much greater publicity should have been given to it.

A striking instance of the enormous influence that is, and can be, brought to bear on the improvement of housing conditions by the medical profession is seen in the great improvement that has been made in our ordinary domestic drainage systems during the past thirty or forty years. Up to comparatively recent times it was (outside London and one or two provincial cities) unusual for the sanitary authority to insist on a drain test before the drainage trenches were filled in. It cannot even yet be said that all sanitary authorities have kept in step in this direction, but they tend that way, and enlightened doctors are always urging advance. The doctor's first thought in the case of a suspicious sore throat is that the soundness of the drains requires to be proved and he recommends that they be tested. Too often he at once puts his finger on the weak spot, but his constant urge is having most beneficial results.

So, too, the doctor has fought for more light, more air space, and greater cleanliness; these efforts have been well seconded by the architect, and an all-round improvement in housing conditions has been effected. There is, however, still much room for further effort, particularly in the direction of damp-resistance, and nothing is so likely to hasten its progress as an active alliance of the B.M.A. and the R.I.B.A.

NEW CINEMAS

Farnworth.—The Empire Picture Theatre (Farnworth), Ltd., King-street, are proposing a scheme providing for reconstruction and modernisation of their premises. Plans have been prepared by Mr. G. Henderson, architect, 17, Acresfield, Bolton.

Southport.—A contract for the structural alterations and construction of balcony, raising roof, providing additional accommodation for 280 persons, at the Southport Picture Palace, Lord-street, Southport, planned by Mr. G. E. Tonge, L.R.I.B.A., Somerset-buildings, Hill-street, Southport, has been awarded to Messrs. Duxfield Bros. (Southport), Ltd., of Southport.

Stalybridge.—Mr. G. Henderson, 17, Acresfield, Bolton, is the architect for alterations proposed at the Empire Picture Palace (Stalybridge), Ltd., Market-street, Stalybridge.

Sunderland.—As announced in our issue for October 10, Messrs. Black's Theatres, Suite 5, 115, Shaftesbury-avenue, London, W.1, are having plans prepared for the erection of a new cinema on the site of the Rink and Stadium at Holmeside. The new building will have seating accommodation for 3,000 persons.

ISLE OF THANET MASTER BUILDERS.

Lieut.-Col. S. H. Page, C.M.G., T.D., gave a lecture on "Sanitation" at Chatham House, Ramsgate, on Tuesday, October 15, under the auspices of the Isle of Thanet Master Builders' and Decorators' Association. There were about eighty present, including a large number of craftsmen in the building and plumbing trades and students of the Ramsgate Technical Institute. Mr. Ernest W. Martin (president) occupied the chair, and among those present were Mr. S. H. Head (Messrs. Elliott & Co., Margate), vice-president, Mr. A. W. Larkin, C.C. (senior vice-president, Southern Counties Federation), and Mr. H. H. Stockley (secretary, Isle of Thanet Master Builders' Association). This was one of a series of educational lectures arranged by the Association.

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

The Editor would be glad to receive information for publication under this heading from architects, builders, or other persons concerned. Items should be received at THE BUILDER *office not later than Tuesday evening.*

Campden Hill.—FLATS.—Some building development will most likely take place shortly on the Phillimore estate in Kensington. The estate runs, approximately, from Kensington High-street to the summit of Campden Hill, and stretches laterally from Holland-walk on one side to Church-street on the other. It is understood that negotiations are proceeding for the letting on lease of about four acres, on which flats may be built. Messrs. Morris & Son, of Derland House, Lower Regent-street, S.W.1, are connected with the scheme.

Campden Hill-road.—EXTENSIONS.—Messrs Dove Bros., builders, of Islington, N.1, have secured the building contract for extensions to premises in Campden Hill-road, near Kensington High-street, W.8. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. Adams, Holden and Pearson, FF.R.I.B.A., architects, 9, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.

Cornhill.—PREMISES.—The Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd., Bank-buildings, Princes-street, E.C.2, are shortly to erect new premises. They have acquired the large building comprising 66 and 67, with a frontage also to Sun-court The scheme has been planned by Messrs. Arthur Blomfield & Driver, F.R.I.B.A., architects, Grocers' Hall, Princes-street, E.C.2. Messrs. Trollope & Colls, Ltd., 5, Coleman-street, E.C., have secured the main contract for the work.

Covent Garden.—THEATRE.—The National Sporting Club, No. 43, King-street, Covent Garden, W.C.2, has been sold, and a theatre is to be built on the site. Messrs. John D. Wood & Co., the auctioneers, 6, Mount-street, W.1, conducted the sale. We understand that an architect has been appointed.

Croydon.—EXTENSIONS.—The Council has approved the Guardians' detailed plans for the provision of additional accommodation for the nursing staff at the Mayday-road Hospital. These plans make provision for the further extensions suggested by the Ministry of Health, and are estimated to cost, roughly, £29,040. The Committee has also considered plans of a scheme for providing better facilities at the hospital laundry.

Deptford.—SHOPS.—The L.C.C. are to erect three lock-up shops, one coal shop and store in Watergate-street, on the Hughes Field estate. The cost is estimated at £2,115. Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, County Hall, S.E.1, has prepared the plans.

Gloucester-road.—IMPROVEMENTS.—Alterations are shortly to be put in hand at the Convent of the Helpers of the Holy Soul. The work is to be carried out by Messrs. Bovis (1928), Ltd., 43, Upper Berkeley-street, W.1, who tendered at £4,500. Messrs. Romaine-Walker & Jenkins, 6, Old Bond-street, W.1, have prepared the plans for the scheme.

Grosvenor-place.—CONVERSION.—Messrs. Sir Walter Lawrence & Son, builders, have started on the conversion of 4 and 5, Grosvenor-place, S.W.1, for the Ladies' Carlton Club. Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis, F.R.I.B.A., is the architect.

Hendon.—PREMISES.—New premises are being erected near The Hyde, Hendon, by Mr. Henry Brown, of Whippendell-road, Watford.

Hendon.—SCHOOL.—The London County Council has recommended that, subject to the consent of the Minister of Health, a site at Watling estate, Hendon, be sold for £1,200 to the Hendon Urban District Council for the erection of an elementary school.

Hoxton.—BATHS.—Tenders are being invited for the formation of two additional bath cubicles at the annexe at St. Leonard's Hospital, Hoxton-street, N.1, for the Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of St. Leonard's. Mr. F. Danby Smith, F.R.I.B.A., Parliament-mansions, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.1, is the architect.

Kingston-on-Thames.—EXTENSIONS.—Messrs. Bentalls, Ltd., Clarence-street, are to extend their shop premises. The schools and mission-house in Wood-street have been demolished by Messrs. Bentall's own building staff preparatory to the erection of a further block of shops, showrooms and offices. The plans for the scheme are in the hands of Sir Aston Webb & Son, of 19, Queen Anne's-gate, S.W.1.

Limehouse.—DWELLINGS.—A contract for the erection of block No. 1 of tenement-dwellings on the Limehouse-fields area, for the Stepney B.C., has been awarded, at £8,868 17s. 6d., to the Building Works Manager of the Council. The plans are by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

Long Acre.—PREMISES.—Alterations are being made to 100 and 101, Long Acre, W.C.2, by Messrs. Howard & Co., builders and contractors, Covent Garden, W.C.2, to the plans of Mr. E. A. Shaw, architect and surveyor, Broad-court-chambers, W.C.2. Messrs. Young & Co., 6, Queen Anne's-gate, Westminster, S.W.1, are responsible for the constructional steelwork.

Mansion House.—IMPROVEMENT.—The General Purposes Committee of the City Corporation have recommended an expenditure of £7,000 on improving the Egyptian Hall at the Mansion House, E.C. Mr. Sydney Perks is the architect to the Corporation.

Morden.—HOUSING.—The London County Council recommend that, subject to the consent of the Minister of Health, the land at St. Helier estate, Morden, having a frontage to London-road, be let on lease to the trustees of the Douglas Haig Memorial Homes for housing and ancillary purposes; also that land in London-road be sold for £14,400 to Mr. G. T. Crouch for the erection of dwelling-houses; and that land, also in London-road, be sold for £10,500 to Mr. H. W. Selley for the erection of dwelling-houses.

New Oxford-street.—BANK.—New branch premises are to be erected, on a portion of the site formerly occupied by Messrs. A. & F. Pears, Ltd., for the Midland Bank. The contract has been let to Messrs. Ford & Walton, Ltd., of 254, High-road, N.W.6. Messrs. Whinney, Son & Austen Hall, 37, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.2, are the architects.

Pimlico.—FACTORY.—A new factory is to be erected in Ranelagh-road, Pimlico, S.W., to the plans of Messrs. Fuller, Horsey, Sons & Cassell, of 11, Billiter-square, E.C.3. The quantity surveyor is Mr. G. Silvester, of 7, John-street, W.C.2, and the builders are Messrs. Allen Fairhead & Sons, Ltd., of Sidney-road, Enfield.

Queen Anne's-gate.—ALTERATIONS.—Messrs. Holloway Bros. (London), Ltd., of Bridge Wharf, Grosvenor-road, S.W.1, are the contractors for alterations to a block of offices. Messrs. Herbert Wigglesworth & Marshall Mackenzie, FF.R.I.B.A., of 7, John-street, Bedford-row, W.C.1, are the architects.

Regent's Park.—ALTERATIONS.—A scheme is under consideration by the Zoological Society for a new bakehouse at the Zoo and for the reconstruction of the old refreshment-room buildings. The society's consulting architect is Mr. E. Guy Dawber, P.-P.R.I.B.A., 18, Maddox-street, Hanover-square, W.1.

Shoreditch.—REINSTATING.—Messrs. E. B. Holmes & Co., Ltd., of 157, Mare-street, Hackney, E.8, are reinstating damage caused by fire at premises occupied by Messrs. Cash & Clare, printers. The work is being carried out under the supervision of Mr. W. I. King, of Messrs. Mark W. King & Sons, architects, of 6, Holborn-viaduct, E.C.

Southwark.—BUILDING.—A proposal by Southwark Borough Council to provide a new town hall has been adopted, and the scheme, which may involve an expenditure of about £160,000, will include the removal of the Central Library in Walworth-road.

Southwark.—FLATS.—Mr. C. R. Price, 107, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, has completed the demolition of 10-16, Cole-street, and commenced upon the erection on the site of a block of flats. The contract for the steelwork has been let to Messrs. Power's & Dean-Ransome's, Ltd., 45, Tower-hill, E.C.3. The reconstruction scheme has been planned by Mr. A. D. Robinson, A.R.I.B.A., 56, Cannon-street, E.C.4.

Stamford Hill.—EXTENSIONS.—Mr. Albert Monk, of Lower Edmonton, is the builder for the new extensions to be built at the London County Council's Stamford Hill Depot. The tender price is £11,540.

St. Pancras.—FLATS.—The St. Pancras House Improvement Society, Ltd., 96, Seymour-street, N.W.1, have decided to put in hand a £100,000 re-housing scheme. The blocks of dwellings on both sides of Sidney-street are to be demolished preparatory to the erection of a modern block of flats to accommodate 1,200 people. The society's architect is Mr. I. B. M. Hamilton, F.R.I.B.A., 16, Old-buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

Strand.—HEADQUARTERS.—A new building is to be erected on the site of the existing offices and the adjoining 164, for the Ontario Government. It is estimated that the scheme will cost over £50,000. The contract has been let to Messrs. Bovis (1928), Ltd., 43, Upper Berkeley-street, W.1. The architect is Mr. Septimus Warwick, F.R.I.B.A., 13, Somers-place, Hyde Park, W.2.

Surbiton.—RECONSTRUCTION.—An extensive reconstruction scheme is shortly to be put in hand by the M.W. Board, in connection with the Surbiton and Ditton pumping stations. The work is estimated to cost £220,000. The Board has appointed Mr. A. Ralph Tanner, 30, Bedford-square, W.C.1, as the quantity surveyor. The plans have been prepared by the chief engineer at Rosebery-avenue, E.C.1.

Thornton Heath.—EXTENSION.—The Croydon Council propose shortly to submit plans and estimates for the extension of the Thornton Heath baths.

Tottenham.—CONVENIENCE.—Tenders are being invited by the Tottenham Urban District Council for the erection of a public convenience on the Coombes Croft House site in High-road, Tottenham. The Council's engineer has prepared the plans.

Tottenham Court-road.—CONVERSION.—Miss Judith Wogan, of 60, Gower-street, W.C.1, has secured the Grafton Cinema, Tottenham Court-road, and is converting it into a theatre. The architects are Messrs. Kennedy & Nightingale, of Chelsea, S.W.3, and the builders are Messrs. J. W. Falkner & Sons, Ltd., 24, Ossory-road, S.E.1.

Tooting.—SHOPS.—Four shops are to be erected on the site of 149-155, Mitcham-road, S.W.17. The contractors are Messrs. Myall Bros., 15, Lansdowne-avenue, Leigh-on-Sea. The plans are by the architects' department of Messrs. Hillier, Parker, May & Rowden, estate agents, Maddox street, W.1.

Victoria-street.—ALTERATIONS.—The block of buildings comprising 96 and 96a to 128 has been acquired by Mr. J. A. Phillips, estate agent, of 24, Pall Mall, S.W.1. The property consists of fifteen shops with offices above. It is proposed to carry out a scheme of alterations in connection with these buildings.

Walworth.—FLATS.—Eight new blocks of flats, to house over 1,000 persons, are to be erected for the James Hartnall Estates, Ltd. The first block, "C," is to be built by Messrs. John Marsland & Sons, Ltd., 58, South Molton-street, W.1. The company's architect is Mr. E. Percy Kendall, Fairfax House, Fulwood-place, High Holborn, W.C.1.

Westminster.—LIBRARY.—The London County Council recommend £25,000, submitted by the Finance Committee in respect of the provision of a library in connection with section D of the County Hall. Mr. E. Stone Collins is the architect connected with the scheme.

Whitechapel.—REBUILDING.—For rebuilding Whitechapel Fire Station the London County Council has accepted the estimate of Messrs. L. H. & R. Roberts, of Lower Clapton-road, E., at £16,359 for the work.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

[Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy but we cannot be responsible for errors.]

	Masons.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers.
Aberdare	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Accrington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Aldershot	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0
Alfreton	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Alnwick	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Altrincham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Ashford Kent	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0
Ashington	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Ashton-under-Lyne	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Aylesbury	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0
Ayisham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0
Banbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Barnsley	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Barnstaple	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Barrow-in-Furness	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Barry	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Basingstoke	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Bath	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Bedford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Berwick	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Bexhill	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Birkenhead	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/10	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/3½
Birmingham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Bishop Auckland	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Blackburn	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Blackpool	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Bolton	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Bournemouth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Bradford	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Bradford-on-Avon	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/3	1/0
Braintree	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Brentwood	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Bridgwater	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Bridlington	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Brighton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Bristol	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Bromsgrove	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Bromyard	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Bungay	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	11½
Burnley	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Burton-on-Trent	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Bury	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Buxton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Cambridge	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Canterbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Cardiff	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Carlisle	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Chatham	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Chelmsford	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Cheltenham	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Chester	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Chesterfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Chorley	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Cirencester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Clacton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Colchester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Coventry	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Cranbrook	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	11½
Crewe	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Cromer	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0
Darlington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Deal	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Denbigh	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Derby	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Devizes	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/3	1/0
Dewsbury	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Doncaster	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Dorchester	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/3	1/0
Dorking	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Dovercourt	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Driffield	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Droitwich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Dudley	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Durham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Eastbourne	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
E. Glam. (Mon. Val.)	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Ely	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0
Exeter	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/2
Exmouth	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Fakenham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0
Felixstowe	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Folkestone	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Frome	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/3	1/0
Glossop	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Gloucester	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Godalming	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Goole	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Gosport	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Grantham	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Great Yarmouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Grimsby	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Guildford	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Halifax	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Harpenden	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Harrogate	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Hartlepools	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Harwich	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Hastings	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hatfield	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Hednesford	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Hereford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/4½	1/1½
Herne Bay	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0
Hertford	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Hitchin	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Hoddesdon	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Holt	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	11½
Huddersfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Hull	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Hunstanton	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0
Huntingdon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Isle of Wight	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0
Ipswich	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Keighley	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Kettering	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Kidderminster	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
King's Lynn	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Lancaster	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Leamington Spa	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Leeds	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Leicester	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Leighton-Buzzard	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0
Lichfield	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Lincoln	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Littlehampton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Liverpool	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/10	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/3½
Llandudno	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Llanelly	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
London:								
12 m. radius	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9*	1/9	1/9	1/8	1/4
12-15 m. radius	1/8½	1/8½	1/8½	1/8½*	1/8½	1/8½	1/7½	1/3½
Loughborough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Lowestoft	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Luton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Macclesfield	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Maidstone	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Malvern	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Manchester	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Mansfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Margate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Market Harb'rough	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Matlock	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Melton Constable	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	11½
Melton Mowbray	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Merthyr Tydfil	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Middlesbrough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Newark	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Newbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Newcastle-ur-Lyme	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
New Forest	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Newmarket	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Newport, Mon.	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Northampton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Norwich	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Nottingham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Nuneaton	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Oakham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Oldham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Oxford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Paignton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Peterborough	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Plymouth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Pontypridd	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Portsmouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Preston	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Ramsgate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Reading	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Redcar	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Redditch	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Reigate	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Retford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Ripon	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Rochdale	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Rochester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Rugby	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Saffron Walden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
St. Albans	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
St. Helens	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Sawbridgeworth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Saxmundham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Scarborough	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Sevenoaks	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Sheffield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Shrewsbury	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Sittingbourne	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0
Southampton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Southend-on-Sea	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Southport	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
South Shields	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Stevenage	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Stockport	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Stockton-on-Tees	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Stoke-on-Trent	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Stourbridge	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Stourport	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Stowmarket	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0
Stratford-on-Avon	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Stroud	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Sunderland	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Swaffham	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	11½
Swansea	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Swindon	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Tamworth	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Taunton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Thetford	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0
Torquay	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Totnes	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Trowbridge	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/3	1/0
Tunbridge Wells	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Uttoxeter	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Wakefield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Walsall	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wallsend	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Warminster	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0
Warrington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Warwick	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Wells (Norfolk)	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	11½
Welwyn Gar. City	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
West Bromwich	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Weston-sup.-Mare	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Weymouth	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Whitby	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Wigan	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Winchester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Windsor	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Wisbech	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0
Wolverhampton	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Woodbridge	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0
Worcester	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Worksop	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Worthing	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Wrexham	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wroxham	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	11½
Wymondham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
York	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½

* The rate recognised by the National Association of Plasterers, Granolithic and Cement Workers, is 1/11½ per hour.

For Building Trade wages in Scotland, see page 759.

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

For some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk are advertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are imposed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender; that a fair wages clause shall be observed, that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

The date given is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to submit tenders, may be sent in, the name and address at the end is the person from whom or place where quantities, forms of tender, etc., may be obtained.

Following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.: Engineer, E.: Borough Architect, B.A.: Architect, A.

BUILDING, PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING, etc.

NOVEMBER 4.

Bedford.—Cottages.—4, at Carlton, and 12 at Clapham, for R.D.C. F. R. Chapman, S. Dep. £2 2s.

Bo'ness.—Houses.—24 houses of three apartments each, at Philpingstone-rd., for T.C. W. Beattie, Director of Housing.

Bridlington.—Showrooms.—Also offices, Quay-rd. and Morfield-rd., for Gas Company. M. B. Parkin, architect, 12, Wellington-rd.

Brighton.—Houses.—72, on Bevendean estate, for C.B. B.S. Dep. £2 2s.

Clayton, Yorks.—Houses.—6, at Clayton Heights housing site, for U.D.C. J. Wyld, S.

Durham.—Painting.—Painting and renovation of Haswell, Deaf Hill (Trimdon) and Trimdon Foundry (Trimdon) Junior Boys' Council schools, for County E.C. B. A. Lee, District Clerk, District Education Office, Council School, Haswell, Co. Durham.

Northam.—Convenience.—Underground sanitary conveniences at Bonehill, Northam, for U.D.C. W. G. Champion, S. Dep. £2.

Portlaoighis.—Schools.—At Presentation Convent, Portlaoighis, for Right Rev. Monsignor Murphy. V. Kelly, architect, 87, Merrion-sq., Dublin. Dep. £5 5s.

Portlaoighise. — Heating. — Low-pressure hot water heating apparatus in County Courthouse, for Laoighis C.C. C.S., Court House, Portlaoighise. Dep. £5.

Rochdale.—Painting.—At Birch Hill Hospital, Dearnley, and the Cottage Homes, Middlewood, Wardle, near Rochdale, for B.G. I. Clegg, clerk, Union Offices, Townhead.

Sheffield.—Building.—Pavilion at Firth-park secondary school playing fields, Barnsley-rd., and extension of pavilion at King Edward VII. school playing fields, Whiteley Wood, for T.C. W. G. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., City Architect. Dep. £2.

Silsden.—Joiner Work.—Rails and pailings to about 330 lin. yds. of existing post and wire fences at Beech-grove housing site, for U.D.C. D. E. Robinson, Town Hall.

Southampton. — Reconstruction. — Of Crabbe wards at Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital, for Committee. Messrs. Gutteridge & Gutteridge, architects, 9, Portland-st. Dep. £2 2s.

Wantage.—Cottages.—4, East Ilsley, for R.D.C. H. H. Parkhouse, architect. Dep. £1 1s.

West Bromwich.—Houses.—56, adjoining Oak-lane, for Corporation. A. G. Greatorex, B.S. Dep. £1 1s.

Windsor.—Conversion.—Certain earth closets into water closets and connecting same to main drainage system, and for certain structural work in connection therewith, for B.G. J. E. Gale, clerk, 16, Sheet-st.

NOVEMBER 5.

Aldershot.—Fencing.—1,200 yds. unclimbable iron pailings, together with necessary gates, for T.C. B.S.

Alsager.—Conveniences.—Two public conveniences and a children's shelter, in connection with recreation ground scheme, for U.D.C. H. V. Lynam, S. Dep. £1.

Bangor.—Sub-stations.—3, for transformers, for T.C. J. Milliken, T.C.

Birkenhead. — Convenience. — Gentlemen's convenience on land fronting Ilchester-rd., for Corporation. E. W. Tame, T.C.

Doncaster. — Lavatory. — Ladies lavatory, near bus stand, North Bridge-rd., for C.B. F. Oscar Kirby, B.E., 2, Priory-place.

Much Wenlock.—Repair.—Internal repair and decoration of Guildhall, for T.C. F. W. Derry, T.C.

NOVEMBER 6.

Ballyshannon.—Houses.—4, for Irish Sailors' and Soldiers' Land Trust. W. J. Brown, F.R.I.B.A., architect, Irish Sailors' and Soldiers' Land Trust, 60, Upper Mount-st., Dublin. Dep. £3 3s.

Goole.—Houses.—22 "B" type and 50 "A" type on Marshfield site, for U.D.C. J. H. Castle, E. and S. Dep. £3 3s.

Hackney.—Barrier Wards.—At the Hospital at High-st., Homerton, E.9, for the Guardians of the Hackney Union. E. W. Harbour, Clerk, Guardians' Offices Sidney-rd., Homerton, E.9. Dep. £5.

Holbeach.—Cottages.—9 pairs, on Granmore-lane site, for U.D.C. E. Carr, architect, Holbeach.

Horsham.—Houses.—Erection: New-st., one pair; Littlehaven-lane, one block of four; Millthorpe housing estate, three blocks (24 houses in all), for the Horsham U.D.C. C. C. Atkinson, F.S.I., Council Offices, North-st., Horsham. Dep. £3 3s.

Horsham.—Fire Station, etc.—Also living quarters in Horsham-park, North-st., for U.D.C. C. G. Atkinson, S. Dep. £2 2s.

Richmond (Surrey).—Building.—Renewing steel and concrete trench covers, underpinning certain balcony columns, etc., at Grove-rd. Institution, for B.G. C. L. Fean, clerk. Dep. £1.

Scotland.—Works.—Maintenance works in Aberdeen and Dundee, for H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, Storey's-gate, S.W.1.

NOVEMBER 7.

Ballyboughal.—Houses.—2 houses and out offices on lands of Richardstown, near Ballyboughal, Co. Dublin, for Irish Land Commission. J. T. Drennan, Secretary, Irish Land Commission, Upper Merrion-st., Dublin. Dep. £1.

Cheadle and Gatley.—Installation Work.—In connection with Council's assisted wiring scheme, for U.D.C. R. W. Willis, engineer and manager, 37, High-st.

Greenwich.—Houses.—Erection of 8, on road No. 7 on the Charlton Housing Estate, for the Greenwich B.C. Borough Engineer's Department, Royal-hill, Greenwich. Dep. £2.

Manchester.—Shelter.—Shelter at Boggart Hole Clough, shelter at Sunny Brow Park, Gorton, and refreshment pavilion at Cringle Fields, for T.C. City Architect. Dep. 10s. 6d. each.

Shipley.—New Employment Exchange.—At Shipley, for the Commissioners, H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

NOVEMBER 8.

Bayswater.—Telephone Exchange.—Erection of, in Bayswater, W., for the Commissioners, H.M.O.W Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

Birmingham.—Plastering.—Hacking and plastering of certain ward corridors and side wards at Selly Oak Hospital, for B.G. Clerk, Edmund-st.

Brighton.—Alterations.—Of entrance of pier, for Marine Palace and Pier Co. M. Noel Ridley, E., Standard House, 133, Cardigan-rd., Leeds. Dep. £1.

Doncaster.—Conveniences.—At Nelson-rd., Rossington, for R.D.C. W. R. Crabtree, S., Nether Hall, Doncaster.

London.—Painting, etc.—(1) The General Post Office (West), E.C.; (2) the Government Offices (Southern Block), Westminster, S.W., for the Commissioners, H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. in each case.

Middlesbrough.—Slating.—Of roof on purifier house, 230 ft. long by 50 ft. span and 40 ft. high to eaves, for Corporation. C. F. Blincoe, engineer and manager, Gasworks, Commercial-st.

***Portsmouth.**—Schools.—Erection of Secondary Schools (for boys and girls), at North End, Portsmouth, for the City of Portsmouth Local Education Committee. Adrien J. Sharp, Architect, Education Department, The Guildhall, Portsmouth. Dep. £5 5s.

Sheffield.—Houses.—145 on Longley estate (building scheme No 18), for T.C. W. Geo. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., City Architect. Dep. £2.

NOVEMBER 9.

Bexhill.—Lavatories.—Erection of, for ladies and gentlemen, on the West Parade, Bexhill, for the Bexhill B.C. Wm. Pearce, Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Bexhill. Dep. £1 1s.

Birkenhead.—Convenience.—Gentlemen's convenience on land fronting Ilchester-rd., for C.B. T.C. Dep. £1 1s.

Doncaster.—Covering-in.—Of open space in front of market hall, for C.B. R. E. Ford, Estates Surveyor, 3, Priory-place. Dep. £3 3s.

Edinburgh.—Demolition.—Of buildings at 203-213a Pleasance, and 88-94, East Crosscauseway, for T.C. B.E.

Kingswinford.—Cottages.—50 non-parlour, on Tiled House site, Pensnett, for R.D.C. W. Meredith, S. Dep. £2 2s.

Looe.—Heating.—Wesleyan Methodist Church, for Trustees. J. Walton, Resident Minister, The Manse.

Ogmore Vale.—Addition.—Also alterations at police station, for Glamorgan C.C. H. Rowland, clerk, Glamorgan County Hall, Cardiff.

NOVEMBER 11.

***Bromley, Kent.**—Hospital Buildings.—Erection of the first portion of a block for the accommodation of the nursing staff at the Hospital at Locksbottom, Farnborough, Kent, for the Guardians of the Bromley Union. F. Danby Smith, F.R.I.B.A., Parliament-mansions, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £5.

Forshoe.—Cottages.—3 pairs at Northfield, Wymondham, and 3 pairs of cottages at Norwich-rd., Easton, for R.D.C. L. Standley, clerk, Council Offices, Wymondham, Norfolk. Dep. £1.

Gravesend.—Redecorating.—Internal redecorations at Town Hall, for T.C. F. T. Grant, B.E. and S., 5, Woodville-ter., Gravesend.

Lambeth.—Dwellings.—Construction of a block at China-walk Estate, Lambeth, for the L.C.C. Architect to the Council, The County Hall (Room No. 3), Westminster Bridge, S.E.1. Dep. £2.

Liverpool.—Demolition.—Of Anderton Hall, Anderton, near Chorley, for T.C. T.C., 55, Dale-st. Dep. £1 1s.

Louth.—New Boys' School.—Erection of, at Louth, Lincolnshire, for the Governors of the King Edward VI. Grammar School, Louth. S. Phillips Dales, F.R.I.B.A., 63, High Holborn, London, W.C.1; also at Harold S. Hall, L.R.I.B.A., 32a, Old Market-place, Grimsby. Dep. £4.

Stockton-on-Tees. — Houses. — Erection of 189 houses on the Primrose-hill estate, Durham-road, for the Stockton-on-Tees Corporation. George P. Stainsby, A.R.I.B.A., 25, High-st., Stockton-on-Tees. Dep. £2 2s.

Thurnscoe.—Conversion.—Of 34 privies into water closets at 1-8, Grange-ter., 1-9, Clarence-ter., 1-17, Lidget-lane, and 39-55, Lidget-lane, for U.D.C. F. O. Brookes, Sanitary Inspector, Thornley-crescent.

Twickenham.—Houses.—Erection of 104 houses, and seven blocks of flats, comprising 48 tenements, on the Fulwell Farm site, situate between Fifth and Sixth Cross-roads, Twickenham. Gilbert R. King, Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Municipal Offices, Twickenham. Dep. £2 2s.

NOVEMBER 12.

Bootle.—Bungalow.—In grounds of Maghull Sanatorium, Maghull, for C.B. B.E.

Crawley.—Telephone Exchange.—Extension of, at Crawley, for the Commissioners, H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

Limerick.—Installation.—Electrical lighting for entire of buildings comprising the mental hospital, for Committee. Wm. O'Shaughnessy, Clerk.

Motherwell.—Alterations.—Also extension of post office and telephone exchange, for H.M.O.W. Architect, H.M. Office of Works, 122, George-st., Edinburgh.

Preston.—Houses.—119 and 109 houses at Deepdale, for C.B. B.E. and S. Dep. £1 each.

Quarry Bank.—Houses.—42 non-parlour, at Coppice-lane, for U.D.C. A. Homfray, clerk. Dep. £2 2s.

NOVEMBER 13.

Durham.—Painting.—Also renovation of Chopwell East, Crookhill, Dunston, High Spen Senior Mixed and Swalwell Council schools (internal and external), and Winlaton Council school (internal only), for County E.C. E. R. Sarsfield, District Clerk, District Education Office, Lloyds Bankchams., Blaydon-on-Tyne.

London.—External Painting and Decorating Work.—To the housing estate at East Dulwich, for the Camberwell B.C. William Bell, Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Camberwell, S.E.5.

Nelson.—Employment Exchange.—Erection of, at Nelson, for the Commissioners, H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

Swallownest.—Installation.—Of electric light at Swallownest Hospital, for South Rotherham and Kiveton Park District Isolation Hospital Committee. A. H. Styring, clerk, 6, North Church-st., Sheffield. Dep. £1 1s.

Wallasey.—Painting.—Internal, of 42 council houses, situate on Mill-lane site, for C.B. B.E. Dep. £1 1s.

Woolwich.—Casualty Ward and Out-Patients' One-story Building.—Erection of, at the Plumstead and District Hospital, Plumstead High-st., S.E.18, for the Guardians of the Woolwich Union. Whincop & Channer, 47, Thomas-st., Woolwich, S.E.18.

NOVEMBER 14.

Derby.—Public Baths.—Erection of, in Queen-st., Derby, for the Derby Corporation. C. H. Aslin, A.R.I.B.A., Borough Architect, Municipal Offices, Babington-lane, Derby. Dep. £1 1s.

***London.**—Asphalt Tennis Court.—Construction of, in the grounds of the Bethnal Green Hospital, Cambridge-rd., E.2, for the Bethnal Green Board of Guardians. C. Faulkner Jones, Clerk, Guardians' Administrative Offices, Bishop's-rd., Bethnal Green, E.2.

Nottingham.—Public Washhouses.—At Noel-st., Muskham-st., Willoughby-st., for T.C. T. Wallis Gordon, City E. and S. Dep. £1 each.

Salford.—Bungalow.—At Maternity Home, Seedley-ter., Pendleton, for T.C. City E.

Southwell.—Cottage.—For sewage works manager, at Bilsthorpe, for R.D.C. Sands & Walker, Miltonchams., Nottingham.

NOVEMBER 16.

***Gravesend.**—School Furniture.—Tenders for supply of 26 classrooms, handicrafts, laundry and cookery sections, etc., for the Gordon (New) School, for the Gravesend E.C. Borough Architect (J. G. Bennett), 5, Woodville-terrace, Gravesend.

NOVEMBER 18.

Bolton.—Building.—Baths and washhouses in Rothwell-st., for C.B. B.E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

Hemsworth.—Extensions.—At secondary school for West Riding E.C. Education Officer, County Hall, Wakefield.

London.—Various Works.—Construction of an engine house, additions and alterations to existing buildings, pavings, drainage and contingent work at the Woodford Pumping Station, Forest-rd., Woodford, Essex, for the M.W.B. Chief Engineer 173, Rosebery-av., E.C.1. Dep. £10, to Accountant.

Thorne.—House.—Caretaker's house at Grammar school, for West Riding E.C. Education Officer, County Hall, Wakefield.

NOVEMBER 19.

Chelsey.—Wiring.—34 houses at Chelsey, Berks, for electric lighting, for Wallingford R.D.C. P. C. A. Slade, clerk.

***London.**—Painting, etc.—At (1) "Cornwall House," Stamford-st., S.E.; (2) "Dudley House," Endell-st., W.C., for the Commissioners, H.M.O.W.

Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1 Dep. £1 1s. in each case.

*Tottenham.—Convenience.—Erection of, in High-rd. (Coombes Croft House site), Tottenham, for the U.D.C. Engineer to the Council, Town Hall, Tottenham, N.15. Dep. £2.

NOVEMBER 20.

*Bristol.—Telephone Exchange.—Erection of, at Whitechurch, Bristol, for the Commissioners, H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

NOVEMBER 21.

*Winton, Bournemouth.—Telephone Exchange.—Erection of at Winton, Bournemouth, for the Commissioners, H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

NOVEMBER 22.

*Prescot, Lancs.—Telephone Exchange.—Erection of, at Prescot, Lancs, for the Commissioners, H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

NOVEMBER 27.

*London.—Bath Cubicles.—Formation of two additional bath cubicles at the Annexe at St. Leonard's Hospital, Hoxton-st., N.1, for the Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of St. Leonard's. F. Danby Smith, F.R.I.B.A., Parliament Mansions, Victoria-st., Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £2.

DECEMBER 2.

Hexham.—School.—Catholic school adjoining St Mary's Church. Stienlet & Maxwell, architects, 5, Saville-chams., North-st., Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Dep. £2 2s

DECEMBER 14.

Australia. — Carving. — Carving sculpture in granite at Melbourne, Victoria, for National War Memorial of Victoria. Agent-General for Victoria, Australia, Victoria House, Melbourne-place, Strand, W.C.2.

JANUARY 1, 1930.

Egypt.—Ironwork.—Wrought-iron doors, grilles, balustrades, etc., for Board's new headquarters at Alexandria, for International Quarantine Board of Egypt. Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-st., S.W.1. (Ref. B.X. 5719.)

NO DATE.

Cottingham.—Additions.—Bathroom and hot-water service at Cemetery Lodge, for U.D.C J. H. Hanson, S.

Cruckton.—Houses.—6 new houses and 5 sets of new farm buildings at Home Farm, for Salop C.C. County Land Agent, 5, Belmont, Shrewsbury.

*London.—Houses.—Erection of 50 three-bedroom houses in pairs, and blocks of four and six, on an estate in North West London. Keogh & Young, Gore Farm Estate, Kingsbury-rd., N.W. Specification £1 1s.

Seaham Harbour.—Painting.—Outside painting of 6 blocks of buildings. Secretary, Seaham and Horden Co-operative Society, Ltd., 5, Castlereagh-rd.

Wigan.—Painting.—Also cleaning of interior of Independent Methodist Sunday school, Greenough-st. J. Knowles, 101, Northumberland-st., Whelley, Wigan.

MATERIALS, etc.

NOVEMBER 4.

Dublin.—Piping.—12 tons of lead piping and 8 tons of pure pig lead, for C.B. G. J. Sherlock, T.C.

Jedburgh.—Pipes.—320 tons of 5-in. dia. dry sand cast-iron pipes and special castings, for T.C. J & A. Leslie & Reid, C.E., 72a, George-st., Edinburgh. Dep. £1.

Worthing.—Granite Kerb.—For T.C. B.E. and S.

NOVEMBER 5.

Bexley.—Slabs.—3,250 yds. super. of 2-in. artificial stone paving slabs, for U.D.C. W. T. Howse, S.

Dublin.—Pipes.—224 lin. yds. of cast-iron pipes and special castings, concrete lined, for C.B City E., 29, Castle-st.

Inverness.—Paints, etc.—For District Asylum. R. Gilbert, Clerk to District Board of Control, 20, Church-st.

Oldham.—Flags.—1,800 yds. flag rock radius curb, 1,000 yds. machine-faced natural stone flags, for C.B. B.E. and S.

NOVEMBER 7.

Bristol.—Building Materials.—For T.C. L. S. McKenzie, City E. and S., 63, Queen-sq.

Inverness. — Portland Cement — For District Asylum. R. Gilbert, Clerk to District Board of Control, 20, Church-st.

NOVEMBER 12.

Barnes.—Concrete Flags, etc.—For U.D.C. F. P. Kindell, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., E. and S.

NOVEMBER 13.

Cambridge.—Road Materials.—For T.C. A. E. Peake, C.S.

NOVEMBER 16.

East Sussex.—Road Materials.—For C.C. H. E. Lunn, C.S.

NOVEMBER 18.

Dublin.—Building Materials.—For Gt. Northern Rly. (Ireland), Ltd. F. C. Wallace, secretary, Amiens-st. Station.

NOVEMBER 19.

Wealdstone.—Tarmacadam.—For U.D.C. H. Walker, S.

NOVEMBER 20.

Turton.—Setts.—1,300 tons of 5-in. by 4-in. Welsh granite setts, for U.D.C. V. W. Laithwaite, S.

NOVEMBER 25.

Salford.—Bricks.—Retorts, firebricks, etc., for T.C. Gas Engineer, Gas Offices, Bloom-st.

NO DATE.

Birmingham.—Flags.—80,000 super. yds. of concrete paving flags, for T.C. H. H. Humphries, City E. and S.

Birmingham.—Limestone.—3,000 tons of tarred limestone, for T.C. H. H. Humphries, City E. and S.

ENGINEERING, IRON AND STEEL

NOVEMBER 4.

Burnley.—Widening.—Coal Clough-lane bridge and approaches, for C.B. B.E. and S.

Sunbury-on-Thames.—Destructor.—Steel cased destructor, with steel-framed building, steel chimney, and contingent works, for U.D.C. H. F. Coales, E. and S.

Tamworth.—Bridge.—Demolition of Wharf Canal bridge, Amington, and construction of bridge and improved approach roads, for R.D.C. H. L. Kent, E. and S. Dep. £5 5s.

NOVEMBER 5.

Barrow-upon-Soar.—Extension.—350 yds. of 9 in. stoneware pipe sewers, together with manholes, and alterations to sewage disposal works, in Birstall, for R.D.C. Pick, Everard, Keay & Gimson, engineers, 6, Millstone-lane, Leicester. Dep. £1 1s.

Bray.—Sewerage.—Construction of about 250 yards of 9 in. dia. pipe sewer, with all necessary manholes, connections, etc., in Dublin-rd. and Old Connaught-av., for the Bray U.D.C. Edward M. Murphy, B.E. and Sur., 27, Molesworth-st., Dublin. Dep. £2 2s.

Levens.—Widening.—Bridge in ferro-concrete, for Westmorland C.C. County Surveyor and Bridgemaster, 12, Lowther-st., Kendal. Dep. £5 5s.

NOVEMBER 6.

Windsor.—Piles.—Making and driving of about 210 ft. of reinforced concrete piles at baths, in River Thames, for T.C. E. A. Stickland, B.E., 16, Alma-rd.

NOVEMBER 7.

Nottingham.—Drainage.—1,830 yds. of 7 ft. dia. and 6 ft. 6 in. dia. brick and concrete sewer, partly in tunnel, and about 400 yds. of 24 in. dia. and 21 in. dia. concrete pipe surface water sewer, together with junction chambers, manholes, and other appurtenant works, at Leen Valley, for T.C. T. Wallis Gordon, City E. and S. Dep. £3.

South Africa.—Bridgework.—Structural bridgework, for South African Railways and Harbours. Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-st., S.W.1. (Ref. A.X.8549.)

NOVEMBER 8.

Leicestershire.—Widening.—Also strengthening of Heather Mill bridge, near Ibstock, for C.C J. E. Blackwall, C.S.

NOVEMBER 9.

Ayr (Northern District).—Widening.—Two small bridges (1) at Giffenmill, Beith, and (2) over Dusk Water at Anchenmade, for C.C. R. M'Donald, S., District Offices, Kilwinning.

NOVEMBER 12.

Gellygaer.—Steelwork.—40 tons of steel trough decking, new bridge at Tirphil, for U.D.C. F. Read, S.

Twickenham.—Sewage.—Alterations to buildings, tanks, etc., at sewage disposal works, Mereway-rd., for T.C. G. R. King, B.E. and S. Dep. £3 3s.

NOVEMBER 13.

Larne.—Sewerage.—Providing and laying 2,420 lin. yds. 4 in. C.I. water pipe, with necessary storage tank, valves, hydrants and fountains, and for providing and laying 816 lin. yds. of 9 in. and 6 in. C.I. and F.C. sewerage pipes, with the necessary manholes, etc., at Waterfoot, for R.D.C. S. Robinson, E., Victoria-st.

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NOVEMBER 14.

Johannesburg.—Steelwork—Structural steelwork, etc., for engine sheds at Breyten, for South African Railways and Harbours. Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-st., S.W.1. (Ref. A.X.8599.)

NOVEMBER 15.

London.—Bridges.—Girder bridges, 30 metres spans, for Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Co. S. G. S. Young, secretary, The White Mansion, 91, Petty France, Westminster, S.W.1. Charge £1.

Shardlow.—Sewerage.—Sewerage and sewage disposal works at West Hallam, for R.D.C Elliott & Brown, chartered civil engineers, Burton-buildings, Parliament-st., Nottingham. Dep £3 3s.

NOVEMBER 18.

Windsor.—Sewerage.—4½ miles of 6-in., 7-in. and 9-in. stoneware pipe sewers, with manholes, and other works incidental thereto, in the parishes of Sunninghill and Sunningdale, for R.D.C. Lemon & Blizard, engineers, 9, Victoria-st., Westminster. Dep. £5 5s.

NOVEMBER 20.

Cairo.—Tower.—Steel water tank on a steel framework tower, for Egyptian Ministry of Interior. Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-st., S.W.1. (Ref. A.X.8597.)

NOVEMBER 21.

Hersham.—Sewage.—Two new storm tanks, percolating filters of about 2,500 cube yds. capacity, with distributing apparatus, new humus tanks, new sludge drying beds, pumping station with pumps and motors, and various other additions and alterations to the existing disposal works, at Ifield and Crawley, for R.D.C. G. Swayne, E., 1, Victoria-st., Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £5 5s.

NOVEMBER 22.

Belper.—Extensions.—Sewage disposal works at Holbrook, for R.D.C. Elliott & Brown, chartered civil engineers, Burton-buildings, Parliament-st., Nottingham. Dep. £2 2s.

NOVEMBER 23.

Rayleigh.—Sewerage.—15 miles of stoneware and cast-iron pipe sewers, with manholes, ventilators, etc., together with sewage purification works at Rawreth Wood and Beeches sites for Eastern and Western Areas respectively, consisting of settlement tanks, filters, sludge drying beds, and works, for U.D.C. W. Harding Roberts, 27, Victoria-av., Southend-on-Sea. Dep, £5 5s.

NOVEMBER 26.

Dundalk.—Extension.—Of Dundalk water supply, for U.D.C. M. Sellars, Town Surveyor and Waterworks Engineer. Dep. £5.

NOVEMBER 29.

Belgium.—Canal.—Construction of Haccourt Briegden section of projected Liege-Antwerp Canal, for Ministry of Public Works. Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-st., S.W.1. (Ref A.X. 8663.)

NOVEMBER 30.

Portsmouth.—Sewers.—1,926 lin. yds. of foul and surface water sewers, varying from 9 in. to 36 in. in dia., manholes, etc., together with surface water pumping station and foul sewage pumping station, for T.C. R. J. Jenkins, City E. Dep. £5 5s

Whiston.—Sewers.—Laying and jointing of 15-in. and 18-in. concrete tube sewers, together with manholes and addition to sewage disposal works of one percolating filter 104 ft. in dia., additional humus tanks, with works connected therewith, for R.D.C. H. B. Ward, consulting engineer, 26, North John-st., Liverpool. Dep. £3 3s.

DECEMBER 3.

Cairo. — Bridge. — Swing bridge over the Mahmondieh Canal at Kafr-el-Dawar, for Egyptian Government. Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-st., S.W.1 (Ref. A.X.8562.)

DECEMBER 5.

London.—Bridge.—Erection of Irrawaddy bridge, for the Director-General, India Store Department. Secretary, Belvedere-rd., Lambeth, S.E.1.

DECEMBER 9.

Egypt.—Bridge.—Swing bridge over Bahr-el-Baqar drain, Charkieh Province, for Main Roads and Bridges Department, Cairo. Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-st., S.W.1 (Ref. A.X. 8705.)

FEBRUARY 1, 1930.

Cairo.—Bridge.—Over River Nile at Kasr-el-Nil, for Main Roads and Bridges Department. Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-st., S.W.1. (Ref. A.X. 8704.)

ROAD, SEWERAGE, AND WATER WORKS

NOVEMBER 4.

Ashburton.—Sewers.—240 ft. of 12-in. dia., 351 ft. of 9-in. dia., for U.D.C. T. P. Jordan, S.

Byfleet.—Sewer.—Two water closets and making connection to sewer and water service at West Byfleet recreation ground, for P.C. A. Reeves, clerk.

Dorking.—Reconstruction.—Of portion of High-st., for U.D.C. S. S. Gettings, S. Dep. £2 2s

NOVEMBER 5.

Crich. — Widening. — Bernclose-lane. Fritchley, Crich, for Belper R.D.C. R. C. Corden, S. Dep. £1 1s.

Douglas.—Installation.—Of water supply for Kirk Michael Village District, for Commissioners of Village District Kirk Michael. G. Kay & Sons, Commissioners' Engineers, 22, Athol-st., Douglas, Isle of Man. Dep. £1 1s.

Lanark (Middle Ward).—Improvements.—Of Stane Highway, near Shotts, for D.C. of C.C. W. A. Chapman, County Road Surveyor, Hamilton.

Manchester.—Asphalting.—Corridor floors at Crumpsall Institution, Crescent-rd., Crumpsall, for B.G. E. Hargreaves, Superintendent of Works.

Yiewsley and West Drayton.—Widening.—Also reconstruction of Swan-rd., West Drayton, for U.D.C. W. T. Morgan, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

NOVEMBER 6.

Clacton.—Extension.—Marine-parade east (part), for U.D.C. Wm. Aiston, S.

Clacton.—Sewering.—Laying a 6-in. and 9-in. sewer in Colchester-rd., approximately 700 yds. long, together with necessary manholes, etc., for U.D.C. W. Aiston, S.

Clacton.—Making-up.—Of Park-rd. and Carrs-rd., for U.D.C. —. Aiston, S.

Hendon.—Sewer.—180 yds. lin. 9-in. stoneware pipe soil sewer, at Watling-st., in the parish of Edgware; also approximately 500 yds. lin. 12-in. and 520 yds. lin. 9-in. stoneware pipe soil sewer at Uxbridge-rd., in Great Stanmore, for R.D.C. H. W. Rackham, S. Dep. £3 3s.

Hendon.—Making-up.—Of Northumberland-rd., Pinner-view (section 2), The Avenue, Royston Park (section 2), Royston Park-rd. (section 2), for R.D.C. H. W. Rackham, S. Dep. £3 3s.

Hendon.—Sewer.—Laying of 380 yds. lin of 9 in soil sewer, 500 yds. lin. of 9 in. surface water drain, and construction of 800 yds. lin. new roads and footpaths, at Pinner Hill-rd. housing site, Pinner, for R.D.C. H. W. Rackham, S. Dep. £3 3s.

Hendon.—Widening.—Also improvement of Elms-rd. Corner, Harrow Weald, including new fences, footpath, carriageway and drainage works, for R.D.C. H. W. Rackham, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

Hendon.—Widening.—Also reconstruction of Uxbridge-rd., Harrow Weald, and for improvement of Brockhurst Corner, for R.D.C. H. W. Rackham, E. and S. Dep. £3 3s.

Skelmanthorpe.—Sewerage.—Sewerage schemes, for U.D.C. J. Haigh, clerk.

Watford.—Reconstruction.—Of Coal Wharf Hill section of Pinner-rd., for T.C. W. W. Newman, B.E. Dep. £2 2s.

NOVEMBER 7.

Dunfermline.—Widening.—Of Mill-st., for T.C. D. H. Shaw, B.E.

Glamorgan.—Road.—Constructing approx. half mile of new road, connecting Duffryn-Onllwyn-rd with Banwen-Colbren-rd., North of Duffryn Cellwen, for C.C. H. Rowland, clerk, Glamorgan County Hall, Cardiff.

Leeds.—Paving.—Kerbing, flagging, tar paving footpaths and macadamising carriageways in Easterly-av. (part), Rookwood-av., Weetwood-Crescent Back Halliday-place, for T.C. E. W. Cockerlyne, Highways Engineer. Dep. £1 1s.

NOVEMBER 8.

Banff.—Pipes.—Digging, laying, and jointing of 7 miles of 5 in. and 6 in. bitumen lined steel pipes and executing other relative works, for T.C. D. Malcolm, B.S. Dep. £1 1s.

Bexhill.—Making-up.—Of Piemont-gardens, for T.C. Wm. Pearce, B.S. Dep. £1 1s.

York.—Sewers.—9-in. pipe sewer and a 9-in. pipe surface water drain, in Tang Hall-lane; also extension 9-in. pipe sewer in Rawcliffe-lane, for T.C. F. W. Spurr, City E. Dep. £2 2s.

NOVEMBER 9.

Bedford.—Improvements.—To All Saints-rd., Westfield-rd., Honey-hill-rd. (part of), for T.C. N. Greenshields, B.E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

Ilford.—Widenings.—Of Fencepiece-rd., for T.C. L. E. J. Reynolds, Acting B.E. Dep. £2 2s.

West Mersea.—Making-up.—Of Mersea-av., for U.D.C. A. R. Soward, clerk.

NOVEMBER 11.

Surrey.—Road Materials.—For Guildford-Godalming By-pass-rd., for C.C. W. P. Robinson, C.E.

Witham.—Sewer.—1,240 yds. of 9-in. sewers and manholes and other incidental works for Powers Hall district, for U.D.C. S. Dep. £2 2s.

NOVEMBER 12.

Bromley.—Improvements.—To streets on Southborough housing site, for T.C. B.E. Dep. £1.

Colwyn Bay.—Improvements.—Also widening of Abergele-rd. to 60 ft., approx. length 1,177 yds., including limestone retaining walls, for U.D.C. W. J. Dunning, E. and S. Dep. £3 3s.

Gosforth.—Improvements.—(1) Westfield-av., (2) Road "Westfield," (3) Regent-rd., (4) back street north of Church-rd., (5) back street west of Wolveleigh-ter., (6) Wolveleigh-ter., (7) back street east of Wolveleigh-ter., (8) back street south of Coxlodge Wagonway, for U.D.C. G. Nelson, E. and S.

Gosforth.—Sewer.—Relaying existing sewer in Back Station-rd. and Back Rowe-ter., South Gosforth, for U.D.C. Geo. Nelson, E. and S.

Gosforth.—Pipe.—Sanitary pipe outfall sewer, approx. 1,850 yds. in length, from Kenton-lane to North-rd at Coxlodge Wagonway level crossing, for U.D.C. Geo. Nelson, E. and S.

London.—Making-up.—Also paving of Emden-st., for Fulham B.C. A. F. Holden, B.S.

NOVEMBER 13.

Birmingham.—Road.—New carriageway and footway in Marsh-lane, Erdington, between Streetly-rd. and Balmoral-rd., including concrete carriageway foundation, new pennant kerb, gravel and concrete flagged footways, and foul and surface water sewers, with manholes and flushing shafts complete, for T.C. H. H. Humphries, City E. and S. Dep. £2.

Cairo.—Mains.—16,300 metres lin. of 30 in. dia. cast-iron pipes; supply and laying of 16,300 metres lin. of 0.60 metre gauge light railway; supplying, laying, jointing and testing 15,000 metres lin. of cast-iron sealed sewage and air mains; supplying special castings, spare parts and materials at site of Giza pumping station, for Ministry of Public Works, Main Drainage Dept. Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-st., S.W.1. (Ref. No. A.X. 9628.)

Twickenham.—Improvements.—In Arragon-rd., for T.C. Gilbert R. King, B.E. and S. Dep. £1 1s

NOVEMBER 16.

London.—Paving.—Repaving of Scrubs-lane (part) with creosoted deal blocks on a new concrete foundation, an approx. area of 9,846 super yds., for Hammersmith B.C. R. Hampton Clucas, B.E. and S.

London.—Paving.—Of footways in Wood-lane and Scrubs-lane (parts) with artificial stone, an approx. area of 5,429 super. yds., for Hammersmith B.C. R. Hampton Clucas, B.E. and S.

NOVEMBER 19.

Rochdale.—Macadam.—Surfacing, etc., of about 996 sq. yds. tarmacadam roadway, and 320 sq. yds. asphalt footpaths at Rochdale Cemetery, for C.B. B.S.

NOVEMBER 20.

Essex.—Road.—Construction of Stanford-le-Hope By-pass, for C.C. W. H. Morgan, C.S. Dep. £5 5s.

Turton.—Improvements.—Of High-st., Belmont, from junction of Egerton-rd. to junction of Chapel-st., for U.D.C. V. W. Laithwaite, S.

NO DATE.

Blackburn.—Making-up.—Back-rd., behind 83 to 127, Rockcliffe-st., and the continuation of Highfield-rd. from Rockcliffe-st. to the gates of Longshaw Mill, for C.B. H. M. Webb, Borough and Water Engineer.

Auction Sales, Tenders, etc.

NOVEMBER 5.

London.—Charles R. Davis & Co., will sell, under a Deed of Assignment, re S. H. J. Williams, trading as Henry Newell, by order of the Trustee, at the yard and mill, 24-26, Wilson-st., Poplar, E.14, Stock-in-Trade, Plant and Woodworking Machinery of a Builder and Contractor, comprising Stock of Timber. Auctioneers, 286, Borough High-st., S.E.1, and at Croydon.

NOVEMBER 6.

Hounslow.—J. Trevor & Sons will sell, by order of the Liquidator, without reserve, at School-rd., Hounslow, Middlesex, Builder's Plant and Material, Sectional Huts, Paint, Varnish, etc. Auctioneers, 23, Coleman-st., E.C.2, and 33, Maddox-st., E.C.2.

NOVEMBER 13, 14, and 15.

***Berks.**—Simmons & Sons (having sold the estate) have received instructions from Major J. A. Morrison, D.S.O., to sell the estate yard, Basildon Estate, Goring, Berks. Auctioneers, 39, Blagrave-st., Reading, Henley-on-Thames and Basingstoke.

NOVEMBER 20.

***London.**—Leopold Farmer & Sons will sell, at the Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-st., E.C.4, Freehold Property, having a frontage of 136 feet, with a total site area of over one acre, at Winchmore Hill, N., known as "Windemere," Green-lanes. Auctioneers, 46, Gresham-st., Bank, E.C.2.

DECEMBER 3.

Cheshire.—Henry F. Cobb will sell, by direction of the Prison Commissioners, in twenty-seven lots, at the Estate Exchange, 46, Fountain-st., Manchester, extensive freehold premises, known as H.M. Prison, Knutsford, with residential property, comprising governor's house and grounds, and 23 freehold residences at Knutsford. Auctioneer, 17, Victoria-st., London, S.W.1.

Public Appointments

NOVEMBER 4.

London.—Building Works Manager to act under the general supervision of the Borough Engineer, required by the Finsbury B.C. Hugh Green, T.C., Finsbury Town Hall, Rosebery-av., E.C.1.

NOVEMBER 12.

***Southall-Norwood.**—Building Inspector required by the Southall-Norwood U.D.C. J. B. Thomson, Engineer and Surveyor to the Council, Town Hall, Southall.

NOVEMBER 18.

London.—Senior Architect Assistant required by the Board of Control (Lunacy and Mental Deficiency). Secretary, Board of Control, Caxton House West, Tothill-st., London, S.W.1.

***Wolverhampton.**—Clerk of Works required by the Wolverhampton Grammar School to superintend the carrying out of extensions at the Grammar School. The Architect, County Education Offices, Stafford.

NOVEMBER 23.

***London.**—Draughtsman required in the Architect's Branch, the Board of Control (Lunacy and Mental Deficiency). The Secretary, Board of Control, Caxton House West, Tothill-st., London, S.W.1.

NO DATE.

***Reading.**—Joiner Machinist required in Repairs Department of Reading Borough Council. A. S. Parsons, Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Reading.

***Shanghai.**—Assistant Architect required by the Shanghai Municipal Council in the Public Works Department. John Pook & Co., Agents for the Municipal Council of Shanghai, 68, Fenchurch-st., London, E.C.3.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS AND OTHER WORKS*

In these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given, but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually commenced. Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians, B.C. for Borough Council; P.C. for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B for County Borough; B. of E. for Board of Education; M.A.B. for Metropolitan Asylums Board; and M.W.B for Metropolitan Water Board; Borough Surveyor B.S; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A., Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect: B.A.; Architect, A.

Aberystwyth.—Governors University College of Wales announced that 86 acres Penglaise estate, adjacent to National Library, been purchased by J. Davies Bryan, of Cairo, at £14,000. and presented to college.

Abram.—S. to prepare plans for additional houses, Crankwood-rd., for U.D.C.

Altrincham.—U.D.C. propose infants' school at Oldfield Brow. F. Anstead Browne, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Newgate-chams., Chester.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch.—M.H. approved transfer of land at Measham for building purposes. Committee been appointed to prepare scheme.

Barking Town.—E.C. agreed to land on Upney housing estate for use as site for elementary school. M.H. subsidy on 6 houses proposed in Alfred's-way by County of London Electric Supply Co., Ltd.—Plans passed: 6 separate garages, rear houses Longbridge-rd., for J. Clement; 10 shops, Hedgeman's-rd., for L.C.C.; 345 houses and rent office, 19 section, Becontree, for L.C.C.

Barrow (Lancs).—Alterations and additions to St. James Church of England schools. Plans by H. T. Fowler, A.R.I.B.A., architect, 6, Cornwallis-st., Barrow.

Bath.—B. of E. approved purchase of site and premises of Royal United Hospital, and that M.H. sanctioned borrowing of £30,300 for new technical college.

Batley.—W. Hanstock & Sons, Branch-rd., architects for Primary school in connection with Ebenezer United Methodist Sunday school, Hanging Heaton. Cost £840.

Bentley (Yorks).—U.D.C. urging West Riding C.C. to sanction the maternity hospital and clinic.

Blackpool.—Union Bank of Manchester, Ltd., York-st., Manchester, acquired site, Lytham-rd., for bank. H. Wade, architect, 2, Birley-st.—Proprietors Commercial Hotel, Waterloo-rd., South Shore, proposing rebuild premises.—R. B. Mather, Son & Wilding, 34, Birley-st., architects rebuilding "Royal Oak" Hotel, Lytham-rd. and Waterloo-rd., for Catterall & Swarbrick's Brewery, Ltd.—G. Wilson, 42, Lord-st., Southport, architect for ice skating rink, etc., on site, Coliseum Garage, Lytham-rd. Cost £150,000.

Bolton.—The Libraries Committee proposing branch libraries on site near Leverhulme Park at junction of Oakenbottom-rd. Sites also been acquired for branch libraries in Heaton and Deane districts.—Great and Little Bolton Co-operative Society proposing alterations at Bridge-st. premises, Bradshaw, Gass & Hope, FF.R.I.B.A., architects, 19, Silverwell-st.

Bradford.—Parks Committee recommend pavilion, Horsforth Playing Fields, Halifax-rd., at £4,000.—The E.C. propose pavilion in ground, Allerton School, for domestic science and manual work classes, estimated cost £845.—City Architect preparing plans boys' handicraft centre and a girls' domestic subject centre at Marshfield and Priestman schools.—T.C. to acquire property, Diamond-st. and Augustus-st., and to erect, at £4,780, premises for Corporation's Weights and Measures Department.

Bridlington.—Government informed Harbour Commissioners that grant £7,000 be made towards harbour improvement, including jetty and widening of south pier

Brigg.—R.D.C. recommended application to M.H. for financial assistance to build more houses at Broughton.

Brighton.—T.C. decided to spend £5,000 on making concrete blocks for use of scheme to protect coast between Black Rock and Rottingdean from further erosion.

Bromley.—T.C. approved: 16 houses, Farnaby-rd., Fleming, Reynolds & Co.; 10 shops, Widmore-rd., A. Frampton.

Cardiff.—T.C. proposing bus garage on site in Sloper-rd. adjacent to Ninian Park football ground, to accommodate 130 buses, at £31,000.

Carlisle.—E.C. authorised Director to negotiate for additional temporary accommodation, pending completion of Newtown Open-Air School.

* See also our List of Contracts, Competitions, etc.

Chesterfield.—Local branch, British Legion, acquired site junction Sheffield-rd. and Stand-rd. for headquarters.

Coventry.—C. Redgrave, L.R.I.B.A., architect, 33a, Earl-st., completed plans for Wesleyan Central Hall, in Warwick-lane.

Dartford.—Work begun on preparation of plans for proposed tunnel under Thames to connect Dartford and Purfleet.

Dewsbury.—B.E. preparing plans secondary school for girls.

Doncaster.—E. V. Dyson, of Athron & Dyson, L. & A.R.I.B.A., Dolphin-chams., Market-place, preparing plans central school, for Corporation.

Droitwich.—The E.C. decided proceed with senior school to accommodate 280 boys and 280 girl pupils.

Dunston.—Temporary parish hall be erected in connection with Church of St. Nicholas.

East Suffolk.—Road works involving £200,000 in course of next five years, received approval of County Roads and Bridges Committee.

Edmonton.—M.H. to hold inquiry into U.D.C.'s application to borrow £10,000 for public library extension.

Egham.—Council decided on £120,000 drainage scheme.

Ellesmere Port.—U.D.C. decided erect 100 additional houses.

Eton.—R.D.C. approved: 23 houses in Cowley-rd., for E. Cotton; mortuary at Cottage Hospital, Iver.

Fenton (Staffs).—Rev. Stanbridge, Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Succour, proposing improvements to schools. Sandy & Norris, F.R.I.B.A., architects, 22, Greengate, Stafford.

Folkestone.—T.C. approved: Alterations and additions, St. Andrew's Home, East Cliff-gardens, for Committee of St. Andrew's Convalescent Home.

Follifoot.—Carby Hall & Sons, architects, of Leeds, prepared plans for reconstruction of Moorland House, for R. Radcliffe.

Gatley.—Trustees, Gatley Parish Church, proposing alterations and improvements day schools W. Swann, of Swann & Scaife, L. & A.R.I.B.A., architect, St. Peter's-chams., Stockport.

Gillingham.—T.C. approved: W. J. Vinall, 8 houses, Locarno-av.

Gloucestershire.—C.C. considered programme including 66 schemes mostly roads to cost £1,022,175.

Hailsham.—R.D.C. approved 4 villas, Collingwood Rise, Heathfield, F. Collins & Son.

Halesowen.—New senior council school is to be erected to accommodate 400 boys and 400 girl pupils.

Halifax.—Richard Whitaker & Sons, Ltd., brewers, proposing alterations and improvements at "Shears Inn," Paris Gates.

Harrogate.—£35,000 scheme for conversion Victoria Baths into municipal offices has been decided upon by Corporation.

Hayes.—Executive Committee of Hayes Cottage Hospital to raise funds for an addition to hospital.

Heighmington.—The infants' school be enlarged to accommodate 120 additional pupils.

Hemel Hempstead.—R.D.C. approved: 20 houses, Wesley estate, Kings Langley, Donald Clark; alterations, Council offices, Broadway, for R.D.C.

Ilford.—T.C. approved: T. Anders, 6 lock-up garages, Wycombe-rd.; A. Melbourne, 5 lock-up garages, Horns-rd.; C. J. Dawson, Son & Allardyce, mortuary block, King George Hospital, Hatch-lane; Suburban Developments (London), Ltd., 10 houses, 15/24, Victoria-parade, Cranbrook-rd.; C. J. Kemp & Sons, 13 houses and garages, 66/90, Redbridge-lane; Baskett & Brown, 13 houses, 2a to 26, Brancaster-rd.; T. Anders, 31 houses, 2/62, Widdecombe-gardens; T. Anders, 12 houses, 143/161, Woodford-av. and 1a and 1b, Brentwood-gardens; B. Bailey & Co., 10 lock-up garages rear of 77/77b, Cranbrook-rd.; R. Shipperd, 16 houses, Newbury-rd. and Hertford-rd.; G. Hamblin Fox, bank premises, 255, Cranbrook-rd.; E. Meredith, 3 houses, 51-55, Buntingbridge-rd., and 3 houses, 46 to 50, Abbey-rd.

Irlam.—U.D.C. propose 50 more houses at Higher Irlam. Plans by S.

Leamington Spa.—T.C. approved 6 houses, Radford-rd., for C. A. Anelay & Son.

Leeds.—Governors, Rawdon Baptist College approved extension buildings at £5,000. H. Illingworth, A.R.I.B.A., 8, East-parade.

Leicester.—Further sum of £20,000 to £30,000 to be spent on enlarging the Council Chamber, providing other amenities for councillors, for T.C.

London (Limehouse).—L.C.C. raised no objection to garage building at 218, Bow-common-lane, Limehouse, submitted by S. Ansell, on behalf of J. Yallop.

London (St. Marylebone).—L.C.C. recommend £350 in respect of grant to Barclay Workshops for Blind Women towards cost of alterations at workshop at 19, 20 and 21, Crawford-st., St. Marylebone.

Luton.—Site costing £4,025 being bought for boys' secondary school.

Mablethorpe.—Mablethorpe and Sutton-on-Sea U.D.C. decided to submit for approval to M.H. scheme, public water supply for Mablethorpe and Trusthorpe, at £27,300.

Maldon.—T.C. resolved that designs and estimates be obtained of overhead reservoir in reinforced concrete, to hold 250,000 galons], on Cherry Garden site.

Marsden.—Members of Congrefational Church raising funds rebuilding edifice.

Middlesbrough.—Plans Committee approved plans from owners Middlesbrough Estate, Ltd., for layout building site of 782 acres. Land is bounded by Park-rd. South and Eastbourne-rd.

Middleton.—Corporation proposing permanent clinic, Durnford-st. Plans by B.E. Cost £6,500.

Milnrow.—New school be erected for about 402 children.

Morecambe.—Alterations and extensions at West End Council school, at £6,642.

Newbury.—T.C. to re-decorate Corn Exchange at £172.

Newcastle.—Corporation Baths and Washhouses Committee prepared scheme for swimming baths at Scotswood, Two Ball Lonnen and Jesmond, subject to grants being received.

Newport (Mon.).—C.B. approved: Marshfield-st. and new street off Corporation-rd., 110 houses, J. A. Sparkes, 158, Cromwell-rd., per F. R. Bates & Son.

Northampton.—Extensions to Northants county buildings will cost £20,350.

Nottingham.—Co-operative Society proposing stores fronting Hucknall-lane, Bulwell. Betts & Son, F. & A.R.I.B.A., architects, Bank Offices, 630, Radford-rd., Basford, Nottingham.

Oldham.—C. T. Taylor, Roberts & Bowman, 10, Clegg-st., architects, shelter Mental Wards, Poor Law Institution, for B.G.

Oxford.—T.C. approved: 2 additional floors at Fox, Jones & Co.'s premises, St. Aldate's-st.

Pendleton (Manchester).—J. Hazelwood, Swinton Cottage, Swinton-park, Swinton, near Manchester, architect for spiritualist church on Langworthy-rd.

Preston.—Trustees, Christ Church, have scheme on hand for Parsonage. Plans by diocesan surveyor, R. Martin, L.R.I.B.A., 90, Deansgate, Manchester.

Pudsey.—T.C. decided to go forward with 100 additional houses.

Radcliffe.—Lancashire E.C. propose elementary school for about 1,120 children on site at Pee: Park ground. Plans by County Architect, S. Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., 16, Ribblesdale-place, Preston.

Rawdon.—It is proposed, subject to approval of B. of E., to adapt Mitchell Memorial Home as residential school for crippled children. Cost £23,000.

Rawmarsh.—U.D.C. propose erecting bandstand at Park, at £700.

Reading.—It is proposed to put in hand scheme of extensions at Grammar School. Work is estimated to cost £47,000. C. Smith & Son, architects, 164, Friar-st.

Retford.—E.C. agreed to build two new schools for town, one junior and one senior, and to make extensive alterations to present Thrumpton school, at £31,800.

Rochdale.—Members St. Alban's proposing alterations to schools. Plans by Fred Thorpe, F.R.I.B.A., Union Bank-chambs., Oldham

Rockliffe.—P.C. proposing to extend Memorial Hall.

Rowley Regis.—U.D.C. decided to instruct architect, S. A. Griffiths, to prepare estimate of cost of covering and heating open-air swimming bath. Plans for lay-out of cemetery at £10,000 been submitted, and it was decided to communicate with M.H. with a view to loan being raised.

Salford.—C.B. recommend borrowing £26,700 for branch library on land situate at south-easterly junction of Liverpool-st. and Langworthy-rd., Seedley. Application is to be made to M.H.

Scarborough.—F. Tugwell, architect for extensions at Pavilion Hotel. Tenders are being invited.

Scunthorpe.—Lindsay County C.E. proposing alterations and improvements at Froddingham Council school. Plans by Scorer & Gamble & Co., A. & F.R.I.B.A., Bank-st.-chams., Lincoln.

Selby.—Early developments are expected regarding new bridge. West Riding C.C. set aside £203,000 for a road scheme, with an outlet over River Ouse into East Riding in vicinity of Selby.

Shepshed.—U.D.C. appointed T. I. McCarthy, Coalville, as architect for housing scheme involving 78 houses in new street linking up Leicester and Charnwood-rds.

Sidbrook.—Bungalow at Sidbrook. Andrews & Andrews, architects and surveyors, 16, Hammet-st.

Southport.—Granger & Leathart, FF.R.I.B.A., 7, John-st., Adelphi, London, W.C.2, preparing plans for addition new wing at King George V. School.

Spalding.—Scheme under consideration for science wing for Grammar school, estimated to cost £8,000.

Stockton-on-Tees.—Co-operative Society, Ltd. to extend central stores, Nelson-st. Scheme in the hands of Mr. Holt, Society's building manager and architect.

Stoke-on-Trent.—Extensions and additions to potteries of Twynfords, Ltd., Cliff Vale, Hanley. Scrivener & Sons, architects, Wellesley-st., Hanley, preparing plans.

Stoneclough.—Plans approved for alterations at Ringley C.E. School. Cost £3,250. Vicar is Rev. W. R. J. Higgit. Mr. F. Thorpe, F.R.I.B.A., architect, Union Bank-chambs., Church-lane, Oldham.

Stourport.—T. B. Worth & Sons, extensions to factory. Plans by S. Stott, architect, 38, Yorkshire-st., Oldham.

Sunderland.—Masonic Temple proposed in Douroter. Plans by C. A. Clayton, F.R.I.B.A., Barclay-chambs., Fawcett-st.

Taunton.—Shop, workshops and garages at East Reach. Andrews & Andrews, architects, 16, Hammet-st.—Plans passed: semi-detached houses at Priorswood-rd., and residence at Shoreditch-rd. Andrews & Andrews, architects and surveyors, 16, Hammet-st.

Teddington.—U.D.C. spending £28,000 on housing scheme.

Tottenham.—U.D.C. approved alteration to "Bricklayers' Arms," 801-805, High-rd.: addition to factory, Tariff-rd. (Benjamin Electric, Ltd.); 15 houses, Rosebery-av., H. & G. W. Rowley; factory, Overbury-rd., W. Burtle & Sons; 7 houses, Antill-rd., C. J. Pilgrim & Sons.

Trent.—It is proposed to erect library at Trent College.

Twickenham.—E.C. approved plans by B.B. for temporary school at Heathfield Farm estate, estimated to cost £1,150. Tenders to be invited.

Upton-on-Severn.—County E.C. propose school for juniors and infants, to accommodate 240 children.

Wakefield.—Local Diocesan Conference decided to reconditioning works at Church day schools at £30,000.

Walsall.—T.C. approved recommendation of Housing Committee that housing programme be extended by provision of further 1,000 houses.

Waterfoot.—Members of the Bethel Baptist Church proposing alterations to church. Plans by A. Brocklehurst, F.R.I.B.A., architect, St. James'-chambs.

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3 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) "	2 3½
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1½ in. to 2 in. ditto, ditto ..... "	1 3½

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Scappied random blocks ..... Per ft. cube	6 3
6 in. sawn two sides landing to sizes (under 40 ft. super) ..... Per ft. super	5 1½
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto ..... "	6 1½
4 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) "	2 1½
3 in. " ditto ditto "	2 10
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Per yd. in 6 fts. plain	Pipe. s. d.	Bends, stock Branches, Pipe, angles, stock angles. s. d.	s. d.
2 in.	2 5	1 9	2 1
2½ in. "	2 9½	1 10½	2 7
3 in. "	3 0	2 1	3 1
3½ in. "	3 3	2 7	3 7
4 in. "	3 8	2 11	4 1½

L.C.C. COATED DRAIN PIPES—London Prices ex Works

	Bends, stock Branches, Pipe, angles, stock angles. s. d.	s. d.
3 in. per yd. in 9ft. lengths	3 6	4 6 7 6
4 in. " "	4 8	5 5 9 3
5 in. " "	6 3	9 6 15 0
6 in. " "	7 3	11 6 19 0

Gaskes for jointing, 41/- per cwt.

IRON—	Per ton in London. £ s. d.		£ s. d.
Common bars.....	11 0 0	to	12 0 0
Staffordshire Crown Bars—Good merchant quality	11 10 0	to	12 10 0
Staffordshire Marked Bars.....	14 0 0	...	15 0 0
Mild Steel Bars	10 0 0	...	11 0 0
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	10 0 0	...	11 0 0
Hoop Iron, basis price	11 10 0	...	12 10 0
" Galvanised	27 0 0	...	28 0 0
Soft Steel Sheets, Black— Ordinary sizes, to 20 g....	13 0 0	...	14 0 0
" " " 24 g....	14 0 0	...	15 0 0
" " " 26 g....	16 0 0	...	17 0 0
Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, C.R. and C.A. quality— Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g.	15 0 0	...	16 0 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.....	16 0 0	...	17 0 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by to 3 ft. to 26 g....	18 0 0	...	20 0 0
No. 1 quality £4 per ton extra.			
Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets— Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	16 10 0	...	17 0 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	17 0 0	...	18 0 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	20 0 0	...	21 0 0
Sheets Galvanised Flat, Best quality— Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker	21 0 0	...	22 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.	23 0 0	...	25 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	24 10 0	...	25 10 0
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.....	18 0 0		
(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)			

METAL WINDOWS.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

LEAD, &c.

(Delivered in London.)	£ s. d.
LEAD—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	31 15 0
Pipe in coils	32 5 0
Soil pipe	35 5 0
Compo pipe	36 5 0

NOTE.—Country delivery, 20s. per ton extra; lots under 3 cwt. 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and under 5 cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt extra. Cut to sizes, 5s. cwt. extra.

Old lead, ex London area, at Mills ..... per ton	21 10 0

COPPER.

	s. d.
Seamless Copper tubes (basis)..... per lb.	1 1½
Strong sheet ..... "	1 0
Thin..... "	1 1
Copper nails ..... "	2 3
Copper wire ..... "	2 4

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.
Delivered in London.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN BIB COCKS FOR IRON.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
29/-	45/-	76/-	153/-	246/-	510/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN STOP COCKS AND UNIONS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
41/6	62/-	92/-	174/-	300/-	588/- per doz.

RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN MAIN FERRULES.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.
39/6	60/-	116/6 per doz.

CAPS AND SCREWS.

1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
7/6	10/-	14/-	22/-	30/-	42/- per doz.

DOUBLE NUT BOILER SCREWS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
7/6	11/-	17/-	29/-	36/-	63/- per doz.

BRASS SLEEVES.

1¼ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
10/-	12/-	20/-	24/-	31/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN CROYDON BALL VALVES, S.F.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
35/-	50/-	96/-	162/-	228/- per doz.

DRAWN LEAD P. & S. TRAPS WITH BRASS CLEANING SCREW.

1½ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.
6 lbs. P. traps ...	33/-	41/-	56/-	101/- per doz.
6 lbs. S. traps ...	35/-	45/-	66/-	126/- "

TIN.—English Ingots, 2/5 per lb. SOLDER.—Plumber's 1/1. Tinmen's 1/3, Blowpipe 1/4 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

Raw Linseed Oil, in pipes	per gallon	0	3 11
" " " in barrels ...	"	0	4 1
" " " in drums ...	"	0	4 3
Boiled " " in barrels ...	"	0	4 3
" " " in drums ...	"	0	4 6
Turpentine in barrels	"	0	4 1
" in drums (10 galls)	"	0	4 3
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton		55	0 0

(In not less than 5-cwt. casks.)
Extra for 1-cwt. kegs over 5-cwt. casks is 5/9 cwt.

* The information given on this page has been specially compiled for THE BUILDER, and is copyright. The aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact wh'ch should be remembered by those who make use of this information.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS (*contd.*)

PAINTS. &c. (*contd.*)

		£	s.	d.
GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT. "Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polacco," "J." Brand, and other best brands (in 14-lb. tins) not less than 5 cwt. lots ... per ton delivered		74	10	0
Red Lead, Dry (packages extra)	per ton	40	0	0
Best Linseed Oil Putty	per cwt.	0	15	6
Filicol	,,	0	15	6
Size. XD quality	ftn.	0	3	0

GLASS.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.		Per ft.
15 oz. fourths ...	2¾d.	32 oz. fourths ...	6½d.
15 ,, thirds ...	3¾d.	32 ,, thirds ...	9d.
21 ,, fourths ...	3¾d.	Obscured Sheet, 15 oz.	3½d.
21 ,, thirds ...	4½d.	,, 21 oz.	4½d.
26 ,, fourths ...	4½d.	Fluted, 15oz. 6 d.,21oz.	9d.
26 ,, thirds ...	6½d.	En'lled,15oz. 4½d.,21oz.	6d.

Extra price according to size and substance for squares cut from stock.

ENGLISH ROLLED plate in CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.
¼ Rolled plate	4½d.
¼ Rough rolled	5½d.
Rough rolled	5½d.
Figured Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic Stippolyte, and small and large Flemish White...	5½d.
Ditto, tinted	8½d.
Rolled Sheet	4½d.
White Rolled Cathedral	4½d.
Tinned do.	6½d.

Cast plate is same price as rough rolled.

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per Gallon. £	s.	d.
Oak Varnish	Outside	0	14	0
Fine ditto	ditto	0	16	0
Fine Copal	ditto	0	18	0
Pale Copal	ditto	1	0	0
Pale Copal Carriage	ditto	1	4	0
Best ditto	ditto	1	12	0
Floor Varnish	Inside	0	18	0
Fine Pale Paper	ditto	0	18	0
Fine Copal Cabinet	ditto	1	2	6
Fine Copal Flatting	ditto	1	0	6
Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0	18	0
Fine Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0	19	0
Fine Copal Varnish	ditto	1	0	0
Pale ditto	ditto	1	12	0
Best ditto	ditto	1	2	6
Best Japan Gold Size		0	12	6
Best Black Japan		0	10	0
Oak and Mahogany Stain (water)		0	12	0
Brunswick Black		0	7	6
Berlin Black		0	14	0
Knotting (patent)		1	5	0
French and Brush Polish		0	17	0
Liquid Dryers in Terebine		0	9	0
Cuirass Black Enamel		0	7	0

CONTRACTS PLACED

Belfast. — HALL. — The Rosetta Masonic Hall Co. are to erect a masonic hall in Park-road. The plans for the new building have been prepared by Messrs. Ferguson & M'Ilveen, architects, Scottish Provident Buildings, Belfast. Messrs. C. & W. M'Quoid, Ltd., of Belfast, have secured the building contract. Their tender amounted to £5,337.

Cambridge.—CONVERSION.—The Cambridge Electric Supply Co., Thompson's-lane, are to have new showrooms and offices. They propose to convert the "Old Vic" cinema and café at Market Hill into a building for their use. The contract has been let to Messrs. A. Negus & Son, Ltd., of 52, Regent-street, Cambridge, whose tender amounted to £6,133. Messrs. J. Parks & Son, of Northwich, Cheshire, are to supply the steelwork. The scheme has been planned by Messrs. North, Robin & Wilsdon, architects, Townsend House, Greycoat-place, S.W.1.

Portsmouth.—EXTENSIONS.—The premises of Messrs. Fraser & White, Ltd., at the Camber Docks, are shortly to be extended. The work is in the hands of Messrs. Frank Bevis, Ltd., Mile End, Landport, Portsmouth. An expenditure of about £3,500 will be involved. The designs for the scheme have been prepared by the Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Ltd., of 22, Cranley-gardens, South Kensington, S.W.7.

The Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, Stratford.

Plans for this theatre at Stratford-on-Avon, submitted by Miss Elisabeth Scott, A.R.I.B.A., have now been passed by the Borough Council.

THE SCOTTISH BUILDER

HOUSING PROGRESS

THE following figures show the progress that has been made in State-aided housing schemes in Scotland to September 30, 1929 :—

	Completed.	Under construction.
1919 Act	25,129	—
Do. (by public utility societies)	421	—
Private subsidy schemes (1919 Additional Powers Act)	2,324	—
Slum clearance schemes ...	10,546	2,058
1923 Act :—		
By local authorities ...	4,012	—
By private enterprise ...	17,063	1,332
By public utility societies	80	—
1924 Act :—		
By local authorities ...	38,817	6,573
By private enterprise ...	1,343	851
By public utility societies	127	—
Demonstration houses ...	17	—
Steel houses erected on behalf of Government by Scottish National Housing Company	2,552	—
	102,431	10,814

NEW BUILDINGS

Aberdeen.—IMPROVEMENTS.—The Streets and Works Committee, with reference to providing work for the unemployed, recommend the Council to give their sanction to the repair and reconditioning of the old aqueduct between Invercannie and the service reservoirs at Mannofield, at an estimated cost of £75,000.

Bo'ness.—HOUSES.—The Town Council are to erect 24 houses in Philpingstone-road.

Buchan.—IMPROVEMENTS.—An enterprising effort to develop the fishing industry at Peterhead is being made by the Harbour Trustees in an ambitious scheme they have prepared for the improvement of Port Henry Harbour at a cost of £78,000.

Buckie.—EXTENSION.—A new scheme of extension and deepening of Findochty Harbour has been adopted by the Findochty Town Council, who are the Harbour Authority. It is being sent to the Scottish Fishery Board, along with an application for a grant. The estimated cost of the scheme is £22,000.

Edinburgh.—BUILDINGS.—The Dean of Guild Court has granted the Education Authority warrant for the erection of a school at the corner of Peffermill-road and Prestonfield-road. The school will be a semi-open-air building, with accommodation for 700 children. The cost will be about £25,000.

Falkirk. — SCHOOL. — Plans have been passed at Falkirk Dean of Guild Court for the erection of a new Advanced Central School in Laurieston-road, Falkirk, at an inclusive cost of £80,000. The new building will have ample classroom accommodation for more than 600 pupils. The plans have been prepared under the direction of Mr. A. N. Malcolm by the Works Department of the Stirlingshire E.C.

Glasgow.—SCHOOL.—Lining for the erection of a new school at Knightswood Housing Scheme has been granted by the Glasgow Dean of Guild Court. The site chosen for the school is in Caldwell-avenue. Sanction was also given to the Glasgow Education Authority to erect an annexe to the Govan Secondary School at Dysart-street and Drumoyne-road. The Glasgow Provisional Committee for the Training of Teachers, Jordanhill, received permission from the Court to erect administration rooms and offices in Chamberlain-road at Amiesland-road. The Glasgow Parish Council were granted lining to erect new buildings and make additions to Stobhill General Hospital, and to make alterations to the Western District Hospital at Baird's Brae. Plans were passed for alterations to the Clydeholm Shipyard of Messrs. Barclay, Curle & Co., Ltd.

Motherwell.—EXTENSIONS.—To plans by the Architect of H.M.O.W., 122, George-street, Edinburgh, tenders are being invited for alterations and extensions to the Motherwell Post Office and Telephone Exchange.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND*

The following are the present rate of wages in the building trade in the principal towns of Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors that may occur.

	Masons.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters, Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers—Masons'‡ Bricklayers'† Plasterers'†
Aberdeen	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8	‡1/2½ †1/2½
Airdrie	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8	‡1/2½ †1/2½
Alexandria	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8	‡1/2½ †1/2½
Arbroath	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/7½	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/1
Ayr	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8	1/2½
Bathgate	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/6½	1/2 to 1/3
Blairgowrie	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/5	1/7	1/4	10d. to 1/–
Bo'ness	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8	‡1/2½ †1/2½
Coatbridge	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8	‡1/2½ †1/2½
Dumbarton	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8	‡1/2½ †1/2½
Dumfries	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/7½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Dundee	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8	‡1/3 †1/2½
Dunfermline	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	‡1/2½ †1/2½
Edinburgh	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8	‡1/3½ †1/2½
Falkirk	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6½	1/2½
Fort William	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Galashiels	1/6½	1/7	1/6½	1/7	1/6½	1/6½	1/7	1/2
Glasgow	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8	‡1/2½ †1/2½
Greenock	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/2½
Hamilton	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8	‡1/2½ †1/2
Hawick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7-1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Helensburgh	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/2½
Inverness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/– to 1/2
Kilmarnock	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8	1/2½
Kirkcaldy	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8	‡1/2½ †1/2½
Kirkwall	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	1/–
Lanark	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8	‡1/2½ †1/2½
Leith	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8	‡1/3½ †1/2½
Motherwell	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8	‡1/2½ †1/2½
Perth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8	‡1/2½ †1/2½
Stirling	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Stirlingshire (Eastern District)	1/7½	1/9	1/7½	1/8½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8	1/2½
Wishaw	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8	‡1/2½ †1/2½

* The information given in this table is copyright. The rate of wages in the various towns in England and Wales are given on page 753.

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON*

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
Digging and throwing or wheeling and filling carts, and carting away to shoot—6 ft. deep	per yard cube	11	0
Add if in clay	" "	1	0
Add for every additional depth of 6 ft.	" "	0	6
Planking and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	5
Do. to sides of excavation, including shoring	" "	1	0

CONCRETOR.

		s.	d.
Portland cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	38	0
Add if in underpinning in short lengths	" "	7	0
Add if in floors 6 in. thick	" "	3	3
Add if in beams	" "	3	9
Add if aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	" "	10	0
Add for hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the first 10 ft.	" "	2	6

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
Reduced brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton bricks	per rod	32	0	0
Add if in stocks	"	7	10	0
Add if in Staffordshire blues	"	22	0	0
Add if in Portland cement and sand	"	1	10	0

FACINGS.

		s.	d.
Extra for facing in English or Flemish bond for every 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the common bricks	per ft. super	0	0	1½

POINTING.

		s.	d.
Neat flat struck or weathered joint	" "	0	0	3

ARCHES.

		s.	d.
Extra only to the price of ordinary brickwork :—			
Fair external in half brick rings	" "	0	0	10
Axed in stocks	" "	0	1	9
Rubbed and gauged jointed in putty camber or segmental	" "	0	6	0

SUNDRIES.

		s.	d.
Damp course in double course of slates breaking joint and bedded in Portland cement	" "	0	1	0
Setting ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0	0
Setting kitchener, including forming flues, &c., with all necessary fire bricks	"	4	15	0

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d.
Half-inch horizontal damp course	per yard super	4	6
Three-quarter-inch vertical damp course	" "	9	6
Three-quarter-inch on flats in two thicknesses	" "	6	3
Angle fillet	per foot run	0	3
Skirting and fillet 6 in. high	" "	1	2

MASON.

		s.	d.
York stone templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
York stone sills fixed	" "	22	0
Bath stone and all labour fixed	" "	10	6
Beer stone and all labour fixed	" "	15	0
Portland stone fixed	" "	20	0

SLATER.

		s.	d.
Welsh 16 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9
Do. 20 in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	"	80	9
Do. 24 in. × 12 in. Do. Do.	"	90	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

		s.	d.
Fir framed in plates	per foot cube	5	0
Do. joists	" "	5	6
Do. roofs, floors and partitions	" "	6	0
Do. trusses	" "	8	6

		1"	1"	1½"	2"
Deal rough close boarding	per sq.	35/6	40/-	45/-	72/-

		s.	d.
Flat centering for concrete floor, including struts or hangers	"	50	0
Do. to beams	per ft. sup.	0	11
Centre for arches	"	1	6
Gutter boards and bearers	"	1	0

FLOORING.

		½"	1"	1½"	1½"
Deal edges shot	per sq.	—	44/6	53/-	60/6
Do. tongued and grooved	"	—	49/-	57/6	65/-
Do. matchings	"	45/-	51/-	—	—
Moulded skirting, including backings and grounds	per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/-	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.

		s.	d.
One-and-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super	1	10
Two Do. Do. Do.	" "	2	1
Add for fitting and fixing	" "	0	3
Deal-cased frames with 1 in. inner and outer linings, 1½ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, hard wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in squares, double hung, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights ; average size	" "	3	9

DOORS.

		1½"	1½"	2"
Two-panel square framed	per ft. sup.	2/1	2/4	2/6
Four-panel Do.	"	2/5	2/8	2/11
Two-panel moulded both sides	"	2/8	2/11	3/2
Four-panel Do. Do.	"	2/11	3/2	3/5

CARPENTER AND JOINER—continued.

FRAMES.

		s.	d.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube	14	0

		1"	1¼"	1½"
Plain deal jamb linings framed	per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8	1/11
Deal shelves and bearers	"	1/4	1/6	1/9
Add if cross-tongued	"	2d.	2d.	2d.

STAIRCASES.

	1"	1½"	1½"	2"	2½"
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets	2/1	2/4	2/9	—	—
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed	1/8	2/-	2/2	2/8	—

		s.	d.
Housings for steps and risers	each	0	11
Deal balusters, 1 in. × 1½ in.	per ft. run	0	9
Mahogany handrail : average, 3 in. × 3 in.	" "	6	0
Add if ramped	" "	12	0
Add if wreathed	" "	24	0

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	2/-
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	4/6
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and making good	19/-
Casement stays	1/2		
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		s.	d.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	16	3
Plain compound girders	"	19	0
Do. stanchions	"	21	9
In roofwork	"	27	6

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3"	4"	5"	6"
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft. run	1/6	1/9	2/-	2/6
Ogee Do. Do.	"	1/9	2/-	2/6	3/3
Rain-water pipes with ears	"	1/9	2/7	—	—
Extra for shoes and bends	each	4/4	5/11	—	—
Do. stopped ends	"	1/11	2/4½	3/7	4/-
Do. nozzles for inlets	"	2/2	2/7	3/10	4/3

PLUMBER

		s.	d.
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	47	0
Do. Do. in flats	"	46	0
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each	6	9
Welf joint	per ft. run	0	6
Soldered seam	" "	1	3
Copper nailing	" "	0	3

		½"	¾"	1"	1½"	2"	4"
Drawn lead waste	per ft. run	1/2	1/9	2/-	3/4	4/-	—
Do. service	"	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/10	—	—
Do. soil	"	—	—	—	—	—	6/9
Bends in lead pipe	each	—	—	—	—	3/3	8/2
Soldered stop ends	"	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/10	3/6	—
Read lead joints	"	11d.	1/-	1/3	1/11	2/4	4/10
Wiped soldered joints	"	2/10	3/6	4/-	4/11	6/6	9/9
Lead traps and cleaning screws	"	—	—	—	14/7	19/6	—
Bib cocks and joints	"	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/-	—	—
Stop cocks and joints	"	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/-	—	—

PLASTERER.

		s.	d.
Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard sup.	2	6
Do. Do. Sirapite	" "	2	9
Do. Do. Keen's	" "	4	0
Add saw lathing	" "	1	7
Add metal lathing	" "	2	6
(Not including hangers or runners, etc., for suspended ceilings.)			
Portland cement screed	" "	2	2
Do. plain face	" "	3	3
Mouldings in plaster	per 1 girth	0	1½
One-and-a-half granolithic pavings	per yard sup.	5	6

GLAZIER.

		s.	d.
21-oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.	0	8½
26-oz. Do.	" "	1	0
Obscured sheet	" "	1	1
⅛-in. rolled plate	" "	0	9
¼-in. rough rolled or cast plate	" "	0	10½
¼-in. wired cast plate	" "	1	4

PAINTER.

		s.	d.
Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.	0	9
Knotting and priming	" "	0	7
Plain painting, 1 coat	" "	0	9
Do. 2 coats	" "	1	2
Do. 3 coats	" "	1	9
Do. 4 coats	" "	2	4
Graining	" "	2	3
Varnishing twice	" "	1	9
Sizing	" "	0	3
Flatting	" "	0	7
Enamel	" "	1	1
Wax polishing	per foot sup.	0	6
French polishing	" "	1	2
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece, 2/- to 4/-		

* These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10% on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1½ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployment Acts and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given on this page is copyright.

TRADE NEWS

A Correction.

Messrs. James Adams and Son, Ltd., supplied the floor springs for the British Medical Association's new premises, illustrated and described in our last issue. Messrs. James Adams & Son, Ltd., also supplied the floor springs for Northcliffe House.

Woodworking Machines.

We have just received from Messrs. Thomas Robinson and Son, Ltd., of Rochdale, a very attractive illustrated folder, which they have published in connection with their Band Re-saw. Any of our readers desiring to have a copy of this folder should write to Messrs. Thomas Robinson and Son, Ltd.

A Hard-wearing Flooring.

A folder recently received from the Kleine Patent Fire-resisting Flooring Synd., Ltd., gives some details of the company's "Duromit." This substance, composed of crystals and crystalloids, second only in hardness to diamonds, is said, when used on floors, pavements, platforms, rooms, etc., to withstand the heaviest traffic, yet remain free from dust, weather-proof, and non-slippery. Whether laid in the open or under cover is immaterial. The binding material used is rapid-hardening portland cement. "Duromit," being composed of small particles and evenly graded, works easily, and is recommended for roads, courtyards, docks, railway platforms, factories, etc., or wherever a floor is required with the qualities named. Full particulars are obtainable from the company at New Oxford House, Hart-street, W.C.1.

The Commercial Motor Show.

Users of business motor vehicles will be interested in the publication (on October 29, November 5 and 12) of three special numbers of *The Commercial Motor* in connection with the Commercial Motor Show, which opens at Olympia on November 7. We understand that these special issues will contain, among other important features, full and authoritative reports of all chassis, vehicle and body-building exhibits, exclusive descriptions of many important new vehicles, a statistical analysis of the commercial motor industry, and a number of unique illustrations including sketches of salient features. The three special numbers will together form a complete and permanent record of recent developments in the commercial motor industry, and should prove of considerable value for reference.

Decorative Materials.

An architects' and contractors' guide to the specifications of decorative materials has lately been issued by Messrs. Blundell, Spence and Co., Ltd., of Hull and 9, Upper Thames-street, E.C.4. Against the various products produced by this firm are given the correct way to use such products in various situations, as new walls, new or previously painted woodwork, new or previously painted iron or steelwork, etc. Among the products listed are "Pammel" petrifying liquid enamel, made in two qualities, for inside and external work; "Japonette," a flat oil paint that is washable, for walls, ceilings and woodwork, and Blundell's "Water Paint," oil-bound. This booklet cannot be other than useful to the architect and contractor, who should make application for a copy.

Doors for All Purposes.

Messrs. Gliksten Doors, Ltd., invite applications from merchants in England and Wales, exclusive of London and district, who are desirous of acting as district monopoly agents. Only those who are willing to feature Gliksten doors, and who intend to give wholehearted co-operation, are asked to apply. Messrs. Gliksten Doors, Ltd., specialise in Columbian pine doors, which are "fair listed," bear the union label, have a 9-in. lock rail, and are as perfect as modern methods can produce.

TENDERS

Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach him not later than Tuesday evening.

* Denotes *accepted*.
† Denotes *provisionally accepted*.
‡ Denotes *recommended for acceptance*.
§ Denotes *accepted subject to modifications*.

Aberystwyth.—Alterations and additions to the premises in Chalybeate-street, for the Farmers' Co-operative Society. Mr. J. Lewis Evans, architect, 21, Great Darkgate-street:—

*E. & T. H. Jones, Aberystwyth.

Altrincham.—Premises for the British Legion Club in Moss-lane. Mr. T. H. Hill, architect and surveyor, 19, Kingsway:—

*W. Brown, Altrincham.

Amersham.—Extensions to the ward block, and the erection of a nurses' home at the Amersham Union Institution, for B.G. Messrs A. Saxon Snell & Phillips, FF.R.I.B.A., architects, 9, Bentinck-square, W.1:—

S. Dale, Mitcham	£10,590
J. Marsland & Son, Walworth	10,260
M. Greenwood & Son, Hariesdon	9,825
Webster & Cannon, Aylesbury	9,748
H. J. & A. Wright, Gt. Missenden	9,729
F. Green, Gerrards Cross	9,539
Fleet & Roberts, Aylesbury	9,516
Y. J. Lovell, Beaconsfield	9,508
Rust & Ratcliffe, Chesham	9,476
Hinkins & Frewin, Oxford	9,369
Brown & Co., Chesham	9,333
Chesham Builders & Decorators, Ltd.	9,325
*C. & J. Waterman, Ltd., Watford	8,698

Ballydrain.—Public elementary school, for the Down County Regional E.C. Mr. C. J. Love, architect, Wellington-place, Belfast:—

*James Miskimmin & Sons, Antrim-rd., Belfast.

Banbury.—28 houses, for the T.C. Borough Surveyor:—

*W. & A. Callisson, Britannia-road, Banbury £9,594

Bangor.—Plumbing, heating installation and railings contracts at St. Comgall's public elementary schools, for the Managing School Committee. Mr C. J. Love, architect, 5, Wellington-place, Belfast:—

Plumbing—
*J. Somerville, 13, James-street, South Belfast.
Railings—
*Allen, McClure & Bell, 36, Henry-street, Belfast.
Heating—
*Johnston & Co., Ravenhill-road, Belfast.

Barking Town.—Steel work in connection with the reconstruction of the bridges at or near the Mill Pool, for the U.D.C.:—

‡Sanders & Forster, Ltd. £595

Barking Town.—Erection of Gale-street sub-station, for the U.D.C.:—

*C. J. Wills & Sons, Ltd. £500

Barnsley.—Temporary block to accommodate 20 beds at the Kendray Hospital, for the Hospital Committee. Mr. Harold Taylor, Borough Engineer:—

*Ginger Lee & Co., Ltd., Manchester £1,335
Foundations, Drainage, Brickwork, etc.—
Direct labour.

Bingley.—Various works in connection with the extensions at the Grammar Schools, for the West Riding E.C. Mr. H. Wormald, A.R.I.B.A., County Architect:—

*T. Troup & Sons, Ltd., Horsforth, near Leeds £14,400

Birmingham.—Manual instruction room, a science laboratory, and two domestic subjects instruction rooms at Sladefield-road Council school, for the E.C.:—

*R. Fenwick, Ltd., Birmingham..... £6,499

Birmingham.—Erection of new Blue Coat school at Harborne. Messrs. J. H. Ball, 25a, Paradise-street, Birmingham, and H. W. Simister, Norwich Union-chambers, Birmingham, architects:—

Contractors—*S. Whitehouse & Sons, Ltd., Park House Works, Monument-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
Slater—Wormells, Coventry.
Electric Installation—Thomas Glover, Birmingham.
Wall Tiling—Craven Dunnill & Co., Ltd., Shropshire.
Painting—A. Higginbotham & Sons, Bradford.

Blackpool.—Bank, having frontages to Church-street and Chaun-street, for the Midland Bank, Ltd. Messrs. Richard Gorst & Son, 7, Birley-street, Blackpool, and Mr. J. Knight, F.R.I.B.A., 5, Cross-street, Manchester, architects:—

*Atherton Bros., Blackpool.

Braintree.—20 houses at Panfield-lane, Bocking, for R.D.C. Mr. E. O. Wheeler, Housing Surveyor, Peter's-close, Bocking:—

*P. Berry & Co., Cressing-road, Braintree 6,660

Brentford.—New goods shed in yard adjoining Great West-road, for the G.W.R.:—

*Walker Bros., Walsall.

Brighton.—New arcade shop fronts, for Messrs. Plummers. Messrs George Baines & Son, FF.R.I.B.A., architects, 121, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.1:—

*Courtney Pope & Co., Ltd., Amhurst Park-works, Tottenham, N.15 .....
General Contractors' work—
*G. Lynn & Sons, Marlboro'-street, Brighton ..... } 14,930

Brighton.—Rebuilding of 94-101, London-road, for the Brighton Equitable Co-operative Society, Ltd. Messrs. Bethell Swannell & Durnford, architects, 16a, John-street, Adelphi, W.C.2:—

Contractors—J. Barnes & Son, 100, North-road, Brighton.
Steelwork—J. Every, Lewes.
Steel Windows—Humphries, Jackson & Ambler, Ltd., Manchester.
Concrete Floors—Indented Bar & Concrete Engineering Co., Ltd., Queen Anne's-chambers, S.W.1.

Bristol.—New annexe to female sick block at Eastville Institution, for T.C. Mr. Thos. S. Lamb, clerk to the Guardians, St. Peter's Hospital:—

*W. Foster & Son, Bristol.

Calverley.—Painting the Council offices, for the U.D.C.:—

*R. W. Pratt.

Cambridge.—34 houses on the Cherryhinton Glebe housing site, for the T.C.:—

J. Brignell, Cambridge £14,824 10

Carlisle.—Installation of electric light at Newtown school, for the E.C.:—

*R. M. Hill & Sons

Carmarthenshire.—Construction of Pontrhydowen bridge and approaches near Llandovery, on the Llanwrtyd Wells main road, for the C.C. Mr. D. S. Samuel, County Surveyor, Carmarthen:—

*J. E. Jones & Co., Ltd., Libanus-yard, Blackwood (Mon).

Chipping Norton.—Coal sheds behind the Council houses at Chadlington and Enstone, for the R.D.C. Mr. S. P. Bendle, Housing Surveyor, Charlbury, Oxon:—

*Blake Bros., Didcot £564

Churchinford.—For the erection of a hall at Churchinford, for the Blackdown Hills Social Hall Committee. Messrs. Andrews & Andrews, 16, Hammet-street, Taunton:—

Hardingham & Millar, Bridgwater	£981 8
O. Bond & Sons, Exeter	955 8
E. Hawkins, Taunton	656 8
Weaver Bros., Taunton	646 18
A. Halls, Taunton	580 0
H. Taylor & Sons, Taunton	571 8
*Woodland & Back, Ilminster	549 19

Croydon.—Cooling tower and circulating water culvert, in connection with generating station extensions, for the C.B.:—

Concrete tower—Van Iterson type, 164 ft. high—	
Foundation Co., Ltd.	£26,290
L. J. Speight, Ltd.	22,654
Joshua Henshaw & Sons	22,650
Yorkshire Hennebique	20,366
Wilson Lovatt & Sons	20,291
*A. E. Farr	18,753
Concrete tower—Not Van Iterson type, 140 ft. high—	
Davenport Engineering Co., Ltd.	20,469
Film Cooling Towers, Ltd.	16,000
Three wooden towers, 160 ft. high—	
Davenport Engineering Co., Ltd.	16,139
Film Cooling Towers, Ltd.	15,600
Premier Cooler & Engineering Co., Ltd.	15,180
Boiler house—	
Vickers Boiler Co., Ltd.	113,840
Stirling Boiler Co., Ltd.	108,865
*Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd. (Adjusted contract price for Corporation requirements, £101,712.)	108,809
International Combustion, Ltd., (powdered fuel scheme)	86,658
International Combustion, Ltd.	86,545
John Thompson, Ltd.	84,954

Croydon.—Switchhouse and bridges, for the C.B.:—

‡A. O. Laird, Ltd. £16,968

Croydon.—Heating "G" block at the Borough Hospital, for the C.B.:—

*Wenham & Fowler £252 13

Croydon.—Internal cleaning, painting and distempering work to 27 cottages at Beddington Farm, for the C.B.:—

*N. A. Harvey, Beddington Corner £225

Croydon.—Conversion of 2, Whitehorse-road into two flats, for the C.B.:—

*G. Poulton & Sons £339 17 6

Dartford.—Erection of central schools, for the Kent, E.C. Mr. W. H. Robinson, F.R.I.B.A., County Education Architect:—

W.Bagg & Sons, Ltd., Porthcawl	£55,000
T. H. Kingerlee & Sons, London	46,474
Hill & Gurr, Bromley	44,194
G. Browning, Canterbury	43,944
C. Miskin & Sons, Ltd., London	43,400
H. J. & A. Wright, Ltd., Great Missenden	42,980
J. A. Davison & Son, West Malling	42,965
Hammond & Co. (Canterbury), Ltd., Canterbury	42,907
Gilbert Bros., Broadstairs	42,760
C. E. Skinner & Son, Ltd., Chatham	42,702
Hammond & Barr, Ltd., London	42,569
J. B. Sharman, Ltd., Ramsgate	42,540
G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd., Maidstone	41,944
G. H. Dibblin, Dartford	41,399
Frost & Sheehan, Ltd., London	40,926
Douglass Halse & Co., Ltd., London	40,805
J. W. Ellingham, Ltd., Dartford	40,600
G. P. Tatner & Co., Ltd., Dartford	40,481
H. Friday & Sons, Erith	40,418
J. G. Gray, Coventry	40,290
‡P. Ling & Sons, St. John's Works, Lower-road, Erith	39,989
S. Tree & S. R. Castle, Ramsgate (withdrawn)	38,589

Deal.—Police station and inspector's and lock-up keeper's quarters, for the Kent C.C. County Architect, 86, Week-street, Maidstone:—

*T. T. Denne, Ltd., Walmer	£4,989

Dewsbury.—Installation of low pressure hot-water system in the new premises in Church-street, for the Dewsbury and West Riding Permanent Benefit Building Society. Messrs. Kirk, Sons & Ridgway, F.R.I.B.A., architects, Market-place:—

*J. A. Schorah, Ravensthorpe, Mirfield.

Eastbourne.—Switch-house at the generating station, for the Corporation. Mr. J. K. Brydges, Borough Electrical Engineer, Electric House, Grove-road:—

J. Boodle, Ltd.	£4,899
Peerless, Dennis & Co.	5,840
Trussed Concrete Steel Co., London	5,567
*Miller & Selmes, 75a, Tideswell-road (All of Eastbourne.)	4,600

East Grinstead.—Additional reservoir at the Turners Hill pumping station, for the R.D.C.:—

*Western Concrete Engineering Co., Ltd. £946

East Riding.—Reconstruction in ferro-concrete of the bridge over the Market Weighton Canal at Newport, on the Hull-Howden-Selby road, for County Council. County Surveyor, County Hall, Beverley:—

*Hall & Bunfield, Ltd., 51a, Boar-lane, Leeds.

East Riding of Yorkshire.—Widening of Dunswell and Ings bridges, for the C.C. County Surveyor, County Hall, Beverley:—

*H. & F. Pape, Ladygate, Beverley.

East Stow.—10 semi-detached cottages at Station-road, and 4 at the Green, for the R.D.C. Messrs. Hunt & Coates, architects, 51a, Abbeygate-street, Bury St. Edmunds:—

Station-road—
*A. C. & H. Brand, Haughley £3,625 0

The Green—
*F. Sparrow, Needham Market 1,312 2

Ellesmere Port.—Conveniences at Carnegie-street and at York-road, for Ellesmere Port and Whitby U.D.C. Mr. T. W. Francis, clerk:—

	Carnegie-street.	*York-road.*
Salter Bros. (Ellesmere Port), Ltd., Whitby Wirral	£675	£218
France & Heywood, Whitby Wirral	796	173
E. B. J. Gould, Ltd., Ellesmere Port	695	220
*T. Warrington & Sons, Ltd., Ellesmere Port	674	160

Farnworth.—126 houses on Blindsill and New Bury housing estate, for the U.D.C. Mr. F. Ashton, engineer and surveyor:—

*C. W. Norris, Albert-road Saw Mills, Farnworth.

Gravesend.—For erection, redecorations and repairs at 15 to 19, Thames-terrace, and 1, 2 and 3, Canal Cottage, Gravesend, for the Corporation. Mr. L. Grant, 5, Woodville-terrace, Gravesend:—

S. G. Lawrance, Northfleet	£440 0
Charles Barklett, Gravesend	324 15
E. A. Barton & Buries, Gravesend	285 10
Humphrey & Co., Gravesend	263 0
F. & J. Tong, Maidstone	235 15
*Egbert Hopkins, Gravesend	195 0

Gravesend.—Convenience, at Town Pier, for the T.C. Mr. P. T. Grant, Borough Engineer and Surveyor:—

Scheme No. 1—
*G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd., Gravesend... £442

Scheme No. 2—
G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd., Gravesend... 507

Scheme No. 1—
Robert Hopkins & Sons, Gravesend ... 475

Scheme No. 2—
Robert Hopkins & Sons, Gravesend ... 530

Hale.—Extensions and conversion of the existing stables into garages, at Town's Yard, Cecil-road, for the U.D.C. Mr. C. P. Higginbotham, surveyor:—

*Moore & Son, Booth-road, Cross-street, Sale.

Hounslow.—Elementary school in Cranford-lane, Heston, for the Heston and Isleworth U.D.C. Mr. J. G. Carey, Architect for the E.C., Public Library, Hounslow. Quantities by Mr. John McBain, 21, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1:—

G. R. King, Northampton	£16,985 0
A. Roberts & Co., Ltd., London	16,976 0
Bosworth & Wakeford, Ltd., Daventry	16,500 0
Fassnidge & Son, Ltd., Uxbridge	16,350 0
W. J. Marston & Sons, London	16,264 0
Perrys (Ealing), Ltd., London	16,200 0
W. Moss & Sons, Ltd., London	16,152 0
Bridge & Co., London	16,068 0
A. J. Thair, Isleworth	16,035 0
W. E. Greenwood & Sons, Harlesden	15,999 10
F. D. Hidden & Co., Ltd., Brentford	15,986 0
Unit Construction Co., London	15,984 0
Y. J. Lovell & Son, Beaconsfield	15,969 0
W. Lacey, Hounslow	15,797 0
Thorogood Bros. & Sons, Tolworth	15,748 0
R. & R. Muirhead, Ltd., London	15,524 0
J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., London	15,493 0
*T. Hiscock, Ltd., Hounslow	15,190 0

Huddersfield.—Conversion of property at Fenay Bridge into 5 houses. Messrs. Lunn & Kaye, architects, Milnsbridge, near Huddersfield:—

*Huddersfield Guild Society, Ltd.
Joiner—*J. Ainley.
Plumber—*G. Brook.
Plasterers—*H. Castle & Sons, Ltd.
Painter—*P. Akroyd.
Electrician—*H. C. Stringer.
(All of Huddersfield.)

Huddersfield.—House and shop in Quarmby-road, Messrs. Lunn & Kaye, architects, Milnsbridge, near Huddersfield:—

*A. Graham.
Plumber and Electrician—*E. Brook.
Roof Tiler—*T. H. Tunnacliffe.
Plasterer—*W. Riley.
Painters—*F. Heaton & Sons.
Concretor—*F. Haigh.
(All of Huddersfield.)

Huddersfield.—Structural alterations and conversion of warehouse premises into arcade of shops and café in Market-street, for Mr. J. H. Heywood:—

Builders—*Wm. Mallinson & Sons.
Plumbers—*H. G. Stringer.

Henderson
SLIDING
DOOR
GEAR
BRITISH
"HENDERSON" HARDED
"TANGENT" LOCK-UP DOOR GEAR
Every modern builder uses "HENDERSON" Door Gear because—it is easy to understand, order and erect. Can be seen at work in every town & is fully GUARANTEED.
P.C. HENDERSON LIMITED
TANGENT WORKS
BARKING · ESSEX

Hull.—Steel constructional and other work in shed at Albert-avenue, for the Bladons (Drapers and Furnishers), Ltd. Mr. A. Easton, F.R.I.B.A., architect, 1, Manor-street:—

F. Taylor & Sons	£898 17
W. H. Beal, Ltd.	868 17
J. H. Fenwick & Son, Ltd.	744 7
Ernest Batty	717 5
Robt. G. Tarran	710 0
Robinson & Sawdon, Ltd.	707 15
James Taylor (Contractor), Ltd.	680 10
Frank R. Longley	660 0
F. Nall & Sons	645 0
Markwell, Holmes & Hayter, Ltd.	625 0
*G. Houlton & Son (All of Hull.)	618 0

Hull.—34 parlour and non-parlour houses on Westcott-street site for the T.C. Mr. D. Harvey, A.R.I.B.A., City Architect:—

*Robinson and Sawdon, 97, Alexandra-road, Hull	£12,377

Hull.—Road lighting at the new infectious diseases hospital, Cottingham, for the T.C. Mr D. Harvey, A.R.I.B.A., City Architect:—

*Miller & Garness, Anlaby-road, Hull	£253 7 10

Kirkcaldy.—Electric lighting of 30 houses at (a) Thornton, and (b) 20 houses at Lumphinpans, for D.C. Mr. W. Williamson, F.R.I.B.A., architect:—

*Steel tubing—Type A.*1—
(b) *James B. Beveridge, Dunfermline £24 3

*Steel tubing—Type X.*1—
(b) James B. Beveridge, Dunfermline 20 14

*Steel tubing—Type A.*1—
(a) Moncrieff Bros., Leven 25 8

*Steel tubing—Type B.*1—
(a) Moncrieff Bros., Leven 14 12

Leeds.—Reconstruction of the "Hope and Anchor" Inn, The Calls, for Messrs. John Smith's Tadcaster Brewery Co., Ltd. Mr. B. Wilson, architect, High-street, Tadcaster:—

*S. Flockton.

Leeds.—New school clinic at the junction of Harehills-lane and York-road, for the E.C. Mr. F. Broadbent, architect:—

*Wood & Co.	£5,532 11 7

Leicestershire.—Reconstruction of the small bridge between Oadby and Wigston, in reinforced concrete and brickwork, for the C.C. Mr. J. E Blackwall, County Surveyor, Grey Friars, Leicester:—

*Smith, Wright & Co., Asfordby, Melton Mowbray.	

Lisburn.—Pumping plant, etc., at Duncan's Reservoir, for the U.D.C. Mr. R. E. L. Clarke, Town Surveyor. Quantities by the Town Surveyor:—

*S. R. Boyd, Esq., Lisburn-road, Belfast	£2,430 13 7

Littleborough.—Catholic Church in connection with St. Mary's, Featherstall, for the Rev. Father Brosnan. Messrs. Byron & Noble, AA.R.I.B.A., architects, 9, Victoria-buildings, Bury:—

*Dryland & Preston, Ltd., Littleborough.	

Liverpool.—External painting of certain secondary schools, for the Corporation. Land Steward and Surveyor:—

Collegiate school and Queen Mary High school—*A. R. Jones, 38, South John-street, Liverpool.
Holt school and Holly Lodge High school—*R. & J. Tilley, 41, Oriel-road, Bootle.

Liverpool.—Church of St. Michael's on site of existing church at St. Michael's-road, Blundellsands, for the Trustees. Messrs. Quiggin & Gee, FF.R.I.B.A., architects, 24, North John-street, Liverpool:—

*R. Costain & Sons, Ltd., Crosby, Liverpool	£17,000

London.—New urinal in Blechynden-mews, North Kensington, for the Kensington B.C. Borough Engineer:—

*B. Colley & Sons, Ltd.	£198

London.—Warehouse premises in King-street, Minories, Stepney, E Mr. R. Kitching Ellison, A.R.I.B.A., architect, 10, John-street, Adelphi, W.C. Mr. S. C. Gordon, Quantity Surveyor, Finsbury House, Blomfield-street, E.C.:—

Unit Construction Co., Ltd.	£5,750 0 0
H. Bragg & Sons, Ltd.	5,408 14 8
R. J. Rowley, Ltd.	4,800 0 0
G. T. Coote	4,720 0 0
Runham Brown Bros.	4,687 0 0
W. O. Everitts, Ltd.	4,687 0 0
Dix, Ltd.	4,670 0 0
A. & F. J. Leather, Ltd.	4,664 0 0
H. C. Horswill, Ltd.	4,608 0 0
Lansdowne Building Co.	4,494 0 0
L. H. & R. Roberts	4,420 0 0
G. Keetch & Sons	4,211 0 0
*Sims & Russell	4,207 0 0
Ashford Builders Co., Ltd.	4,129 0 0

London.—Warehouse, 55 to 57, Tanner-street, Bermondsey, S.E. Messrs. Eugene C. Beaumont & Son, architects, 134, Fleet-street, E.C.4:—

*W. H. Wagstaffe & Sons, 9, Bartlett's-buildings, E.C.4.

London.—Offices at corner of Shoe-lane and Fleet-street, for the "Daily Express." Messrs. Herbert O. Ellis & Clarke, architects, 3, 5 and 7, Old Queen-street, S.W.1:—

Contractor for erection to first floor level—
*Trollope & Colls, Ltd., 5, Coleman-street, E.C.2.
Steelwork—*Moreland, Hayne & Co., Ltd., 80, Goswell-road, E.C.1.

London.—New wing to accommodate 320 scholars at St. Joseph's Academy, Lee-terrace, Blackheath, for the Governors. Mr. W. Ellis, architect, 49, Deansgate, Manchester:—

*M. J. Gleeson, Ltd., Sheffield.
Steelwork—*W. H. Blake & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.
Artificial Stonework—*Girlings Ferro-Concrete Co., Ltd., Leeds.
Rock Asphalt—*Ragusa Asphalt Co., 25/27, Oxford-street, London.
Plumbing—*W. W. Dawes, Sheffield.
Electrician—*G. E. Taylor & Co., London.

London.—Cottages, flats, dwellings, at West Norwood and Kennington, for the Lambeth B.C. Borough Engineer:—

Newburn-street, Kennington—

John Garrett & Son, Ltd.	£16,284
A. & F. J. Leather, Ltd.	16,247
Leslie & Co., Ltd.	15,628
J. Parsons	15,586
F. & H. F. Higgs, Ltd.	15,251
J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd.	14,665
R. Mansell, Croydon	14,497
F. F. Foster & Co.	14,318
John Crewdson, Horley	14,248
*A. Monk, Lower Edmonton (Remainder of London.)	13,630

Dwellings, West Norwood—

W. A. King & Sons (Brixton), Ltd., London	£5,875 0
Messrs. Hawkins & Co., London	4,934 8
John Crewdson, Horley	4,416 0
*F. F. Foster & Co., Norwood Junction, S.E.25	3,457 0

London.—Alterations and extensions, etc., to the day nursery and the erection of an administrative bungalow adjoining, at Bennett-street, Chiswick, for the Brentford and Chiswick U.D.C. Mr. Edward Willis, engineer and surveyor, Town Hall, Chiswick, W.4:—

*R. Niblett, 35, Sutton-lane, Chiswick, W.4 ..... £1,775 10 9

London.—New pavilion in Paddington recreation ground, for the Paddington B.C.:—

*Ebenezer King, Ltd., 27, Whitefriars-street, E.C. £4,180

London (Stepney).—Block No. 1 of tenement dwellings to be erected on the Limehouse Fields area, for the Stepney B.C. Mr. Bernard J. Belsher, F.R.I.B.A., M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, architect:—

J. Jarvis & Sons, Wormwood-street, E.C.	£10,920
Allan Fairhead & Sons, Enfield	10,257
Ebenezer King, Ltd., London, E.C.	9,981
R. Woollaston & Co., Stepney	9,770
Rowley Bros., Tottenham	9,750
R. Mansell, Croydon	9,657
Canonbury Construction Co., Canonbury	9,559
*Building Works Manager	8,868
Borough Engineer and Surveyor's estimate	9,740

London.—Extension of the Stamford-hill depot, for the L.C.C.:—

Holland & Hannen and Cubitts, Ltd.	£14,947
F. R. Hipperson & Son	13,828
Patman & Fotheringham, Ltd.	13,313
T. D. Leng	13,202
J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd.	12,993
L. H. & R. Roberts	12,865
Canonbury Construction Co., Ltd.	12,800
Chessums, Ltd.	12,359
A. E. Symes, Ltd.	12,144
Leslie & Co., Ltd.	12,051
G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd.	11,969
C. P. Roberts & Co., Ltd.	11,750
*Albert Monk	11,540
Architect's estimate	12,342

(All of London.)

London.—Rebuilding of the Whitechapel fire station, for the L.C.C.:—

Griggs & Sons	£18,774
Prestige & Co., Ltd.	18,359
W. H. Gaze & Sons, Ltd.	18,178
G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd.	18,150
Galbraith Bros., Ltd.	17,960
J. & C. Bowyer, Ltd.	17,624
*L. H. & R. Roberts, Lower Clapton-road	16,359
Architect's estimate	17,200

(All of London.)

Longton (Staffs).—Pithead baths at the Mossfield Colliery. Mr. J. H. Forshaw, A.R.I.B.A., Chartered Architect of the Miners' Welfare Committee Mines Department, Dean Stanley-street, London, S.W.1:—

*W. J. Whittall & Son, Birmingham.

Manchester.—Installation of a central heating system in offices, shops and showrooms at corner of Market-street and Corporation-street, for Messrs. Montague Burton, Ltd., tailors. Mr. Harry Wilson, architect, 81, North-lane, Leeds:—

*Craig & Mills, Ltd., Manchester.

Mexborough.—Bakery and stores, for the Co-operative Society, Ltd.:—

*Thomson & Dixon.

Middlewich.—Refuse destructor in Council yard, for the U.D.C. Mr. R. L. Price, Sanitary Inspector:—

*Heenan & Froude, Engineering Works, Worcester £829

(Subject to sanction of M.H.)

Mitcham.—Underground convenience in reinforced concrete at Lower Green, Mitcham, for the U.D.C. Surveyor, Broadway House, Lower Mitcham:—

*J. Crewdson, Horley.

Nantwich.—8 dwelling houses, 4 at Bickerton and 4 at Blakenhall, for the R.D.C. Mr. H. Crabtree, surveyor, 21, Pillory-street:—

Blakenhall houses—

T. & C. Rigby, Warrington	£1,640 0
Wright Brothers, Huxley, Chester	1,580 0
J. T. Gresty & Sons, Willaston	1,500 0
W. H. Schofield, Nantwich	1,498 14
T. G. Huxley & Co., Chester	1,472 0
*G. W. Platt, Shavington	1,460 0

Bickerton houses—

T. & G. Rigby, Warrington	1,640 0
Wright Brothers, Huxley	1,520 0
*T. G. Huxley & Co., Chester	1,460 0

Newry (Ireland).—Alterations and additions to premises of Intermediate School, Downshire-place, Newry, for the Managing School Committee. Mr. C. J. Love, architect, 5, Wellington-place, Belfast:—

*S. Campbell, Boardmills, Lisburn.

Norden.—New Council school at Norden, for the Rochdale District County E.C.:—

*R. & T. Howarth, Rochdale £16,927

Omagh (Co. Tyrone).—Nurses' home at the County Hospital, Messrs. Roe & Sons, architects, 17, Wellington-place, Belfast:—

*Law & Co., Lisburn.

Oxford.—Church at Watlington, for Rev. Fr. Browne, of Stonar, Henley-on-Thames:—

*T. H. Lapper, Watlington, near Oxford.

Oxford.—Four houses on the Meadow-lane estate, at the corner of Arnold-road and Donnington-lane, for the T.C.:—

*C. Oakley, The Vineyard, Abingdon £1,650

Redhill.—Police station, fire station and public baths in London-road, for the T.C. Mr. J. Sunlight, architect, 4, St. Ann's-square, Manchester:—

*Bernard & Pickett, Ltd., Watlington £26,850

(In lieu of tender withdrawn.)

Repton.—Sewerage and sewage disposal scheme at Mickleover, for the R.D.C.:—

A. Monk & Co., Ltd., Warrington	£24,271 1
Jno. Geo. Gray, Coventry	22,000 0
Wm. Kennedy, Monkton Village	21,718 15
Tarmac, Ltd., Wolverhampton	21,653 16
A. H. Price & Co., Nottingham	21,393 17
Lane Brothers, Mansfield	21,286 16
G. F. Tomlinson & Sons, Ltd., Derby	20,813 7
Herbert Ashley, Mansfield	20,544 8
Pickering & Miles, Ltd., Birmingham	20,243 14
Lawrence Robinson & Co., Dudley	20,128 11
F. Perks & Son, Ltd., Long Eaton	19,960 0
F. G. V. Freeman, Hollinwood, Lancs	19,481 3
J. & J. Warner, Mickleover	18,508 0
Bolton & Lakin, Ltd., Birmingham	18,500 17
Hussey, Egan & Pickmere, Birmingham	18,287 8
*Cox, Whodcoat & Taylor, Birmingham	17,104 11

Rochdale.—Tennis pavilion at Cronkeyshaw, for the C.B. Borough Surveyor:—

*F. Hoyle & Co., Red-lane, Rochdale.

Sale.—Extensions to the County High School for Girls, for the Cheshire E.C. Mr. F. Anstead Browne, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Newgate-chambers, Chester:—

*W. B. Beattie & Co., Ltd., Stockport £9,259

Salford.—Plastering the Salford Union Infirmary, for the B.G.:—

*A. Broomhead, 82, Regent-road, Salford.

Smethwick.—School at Uplands, for the E.C. Mr. G. Randle, A.R.I.B.A., of Messrs. Randle & Randle, architect, Lloyd's Bank-chambers, 116, High-street:—

*F. H. Smith, Birmingham £57,757

South Mimms.—External painting and repairs of Salisbury-cottages and Manor-cottages in Mutton-lane, and 21 to 24, Park-avenue, Potters Bar, for the R.D.C. Mr. G. Simcox, engineer and surveyor, Bearwood, The Causeway, Potters Bar:—

*J. W. Wood, Shoreditch £158

Staines.—52 houses and the making of roads on the housing site in Town-lane, Stanwell, for the R.D.C. Mr. D. C. Fidler, surveyor, London-road, Ashford:—

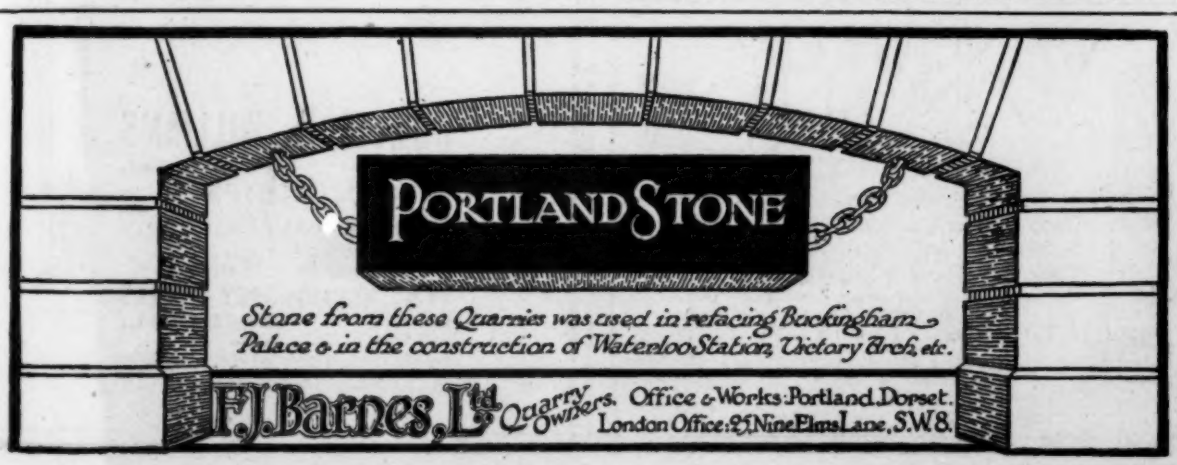
*Blackwell & Meyer £18,989

Staines.—8,000 yards of 6-in., 7-in., 8-in., 9-in., 10-in., and 12-in. cast-iron and stoneware sewers and manholes, and about 3,200 yards of 5-in., 6-in. and 8-in. cast-iron rising mains, and sewage pumping stations in cast-iron tubbing, including centrifugal pumps and electrical equipment, for the Hanworth main drainage, for the R.D.C. Mr. D. C. Fidler, engineer and surveyor:—

A. E. Farr, London	£28,155 0
Warman & Taylor, London	22,136 12
Crawford Brothers, Moreton	20,724 3
G. Bailey & Co., Newcastle	20,280 6
Tarmac, Ltd., London	19,665 17
Bell & Sons, Tottenham	19,593 17
Hodges & Porter, London	19,591 18
A. Good, Brentford	19,300 4
D. T. Jackson, Barking	19,084 7
Wilment Brothers, London	18,930 12
Gladstone & Co., Brighton	18,574 2
Cronk & Sons, London	16,785 0
T. Evans, Neath	16,146 6
Buchan & Co., Feltham	16,067 11
Dare, Aikin & Co., London	14,904 10

Stowmarket.—44 cottages in the parishes of Combs and Greeting St. Peter, for the East Stow R.D.C. Messrs. Hunt & Coates, architects, 51a, Abbeygate-street, Bury St. Edmunds:—

22 houses, Combs—	
*O. Seaman, Stowmarket	£11,561 13 4
Concrete bridge—	
*O. Seaman, Stowmarket	156 11 0
8 houses, Combs—	
*Masterson Bros., Kesgrave	3,049 0 0
4 houses, Greeting St. Peter—	
*F. Sparrow, Needham Market	1,226 14 6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Uxbridge.—New Central Hall, for the Rev. C. H. Hulbert, Superintendent Minister of the Wesleyan authorities. 61, South-road, Southall, Middlesex. Messrs. A. Brocklehurst & Co., F.R.I.B.A., architects, 10, Norfolk-street, Manchester:—

*A. & B. Hanson, Ltd., Southall.

Wardle.—Installation of electric lighting to shop, for the Wardle Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd.:—

*Rochdale Electric Co., Rochdale.

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Wem.—7 houses in Station-road, for the U.D.C. Mr. R. Matthews, architect and surveyor, Nantwich:—

W. Felton, Oswestry	£3,368 0
Wright Bros., Chester	3,040 0
Vickers & Sons, Malpas, Cheshire	3,000 10
Murray & England, Oakengates	2,793 0
Davies & Hughes, Wrexham	2,701 0
T. G. Huxley & Co., Chester	2,696 0
Alun Edwards, Cefn-y-Bedd, Wrexham	2,660 0
F. Tommy & Sons, Wem, Salop	2,627 15
T. Healey, Market Drayton, Salop	2,625 0
The Shrewsbury Building Contractors, Ltd., Shrewsbury	2,506 0
Edge, Son & A. Davies, Whitchurch	2,485 0
Naylor & Robinson, Morecambe	2,460 0
*V. E. Wellings, High-street, Wem, Salop	2,345 0

Whitehaven.—82 non-parlour houses on the Prospect housing site, for the T.C. Mr. A. Wilson, Borough Engineer and Surveyor. Quantities by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor:—

T. Armstrong & Co., Cockermouth	£25,850 0 0
Raper & Sons, Ipswich	28,790 5 0
*Whitehaven Corporation (Direct Labour)	26,260 0 0
Border Eng. Contractors, Ltd., Whitehaven	25,755 16 1
Jas. Leslie & Sons, Whitehaven	25,609 15 5

Wigan.—For the installation of a central heating low-pressure hot-water system at the workshops for the blind, Darlington-street East, for the Corporation. Borough Engineer, Municipal-buildings, Wigan:—

*W. Dutton, Wigan.

Wigan.—Installation of a new heating system at the public baths, Millgate, for the C.B. Mr. W. F. Gardner, Borough Engineer:—

*W. Gaskell & Sons, Wigan.

Wilburton (I. of Ely).—Reconstruction in mass concrete of two small bridges near Wilburton, for the I. of Ely C.C. Mr. R. S. W. Perkins, County Surveyor, County Hall, March:—

May, Gurney & Co., Norwich	£1,577
S. S. Ambrose, Ely	1,278
Tarmac, Ltd., Wolverhampton	1,214
Wisbech Road Construction Co., Welney	1,203
*P. Taylor, Sutton, Ely	1,112

(Subject to approval of M.T.)

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*France & Heywood, Ltd., Whitby, near Chester.

Wolverhampton.—Licensed premises at Merryhill, for Messrs. W. Butlers' Brewery Co. Mr. Hutchings, architect, Springfield Brewery:—

*T. W. Edwards & Sons, Audnam, Stourbridge.

Wolverhampton.—Extensions to the Grammar school, for the Governors. Col. G. C. Lowbridge, architect, Education Offices, County Buildings, Stafford:—

*T. W. Edwards & Sons, Audnam, Stourbridge.

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